

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris. Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,985

23/92

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

Bush and Clinton: Winners, but Real Struggle Remains

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Although polls and pundits depict them as walking wounded, George Bush and Bill Clinton were both grinning Wednesday, having seen the final round of primaries certify their long-conceded status as the nominees of their parties.



Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, in Brussels on Wednesday. He said that the other European Community members should go ahead with their unity plans despite the Danish vote.

Danish Vote Shakes EC But 11 Vow to Press On

France Will Submit Treaty to Referendum

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

PARIS — Stunned by Denmark's rejection of the Maastricht treaty, the 11 other members of the European Community vowed Wednesday to press ahead with their blueprint for political and economic unity.

Jacques Delors, president of the EC's Executive Commission, said the Danish vote "must cause everyone to think," and he noted that it could have consequences for the prospects of expansion.

While not opposed to expansion, France has put priority on building a strong political union to harness Germany as quickly as possible within a European power-sharing order that would dilute its overwhelming power as the largest economic power in the Community.

Mr. Mitterrand and the German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, had pledged that the "deepening" of the Community must not be compromised by its enlarge-

NEWS ANALYSIS

February. And Mr. Clinton has picked up a ton of unwanted "character question" baggage that may limit his effectiveness in the fall as well.

So even as they celebrate the end of the primary season, the two winners have to be wondering if they have enough muscle, sinew and claws left for the fight ahead, where Mr. Perot may provide a tougher challenge than anything they have seen so far.

How could people who ran so well appear to be so wounded? What is real — the won-loss record or the polls?

When that question was put to F. Clifton White, a veteran Republican who engineered Barry Goldwater's nomination in 1964, he said: "The paradox is easily explained. The fact most people missed is that nobody has been participating in the primaries. And if there's no participation, there can't be any consensus."

Mr. White exaggerated only slightly about the turnout question. Curtis Gans, director of the Center for the Study of the American Electorate, said he was certain that this year would be a record low turnout since the primaries proliferated in 1972.

In mid-April, when Mr. Gans compiled the results for the first half of the process, turnout had declined to 18.9 percent of the voting-age population in the states that had held primaries.

"Since then," Mr. Gans said, "I know of no state where there's been an increased turnout and many where it has declined" compared to 1988.

Also in sharp decline as the primaries unfolded was television's interest in the contest.

"This is very much a television-driven process," said Tad Devine, a veteran Democratic operative, "and television's focus was very brief."

Mr. Devine and Senator Terry Sanford, Democrat of North Carolina, a longtime critic of the nominating process, both argued that low turnout is related to a disaffection with politics on the part of the general public and news organizations.

"There's a broad perception that government doesn't work any more," he said.

See VOTE, Page 2

A 'Ground Swell of Disquiet'

By Tom Redburn

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Europe has been deeply shaken by Denmark's rejection of the Maastricht Treaty on Economic and Political Union in what appears to be the latest expression of a growing wave of anti-establishment discontent that has spread across the Continent since the end of the Cold War, analysts said Wednesday.

By voting narrowly against further European Community integration despite a chorus of support from political and business leaders from across the spectrum, the Danes may have spoken for many Europeans who seem unwilling to place the future of Europe entirely in the hands of its politicians.

Even as the other 11 EC nations promised to go ahead with plans for European unity as if little or nothing had changed, a crucial question remains: Are European political leaders, who managed to

keep the debate over the Community's construction largely to themselves before reaching agreement in December in the Dutch city of Maastricht, now going to be forced to reopen the process in front of their people?

"Clearly visible across much of Europe is a ground swell of disquiet," said Jim Rolfo, director of European studies at the Royal Institute on International Affairs in London. "Now almost anything can happen."

Before the Maastricht accord, the only serious public debate on European integration took place in Britain. While the treaty is generally accepted there

NEWS ANALYSIS

See EUROPE, Page 4



MARKETING IN MOSCOW — Richard Nixon at Moscow's central farmers' market Wednesday during a private visit to the city.

Pentagon Sees Violation in 'Star Wars'

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Top analysts in the Pentagon's "Star Wars" program have concluded that even the most rudimentary defense of the nation from nuclear attack would violate a key East-West accord.

Grim Global Outlook on AIDS

120 Million May Contract Virus by 2000

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The worldwide epidemic of AIDS is out of control, threatening to infect 40 million to 120 million people by the year 2000, and international efforts to stop the fatal infection's spread have stalled, a leading AIDS research group said Wednesday.

For Slovaks, a Telling Ballot

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service
BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia — Through the spring, Czechoslovakia's election campaign has unfolded as a tale of two countries. To the west, in the Czech half of the nation, there is low unemployment, industrial muscle, and a stream of Western investment. Here, in the mostly rural east, there are closed mines and factories, rising joblessness, and economic decline.

But What If the Nazis Had Won? A British Novelist Strikes Chords Close to Home

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service
LONDON — Britain has Germany on the brain these days, and Robert Harris is a reason.

Kiosk Earth Summit Begins in Rio
RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — The Earth Summit opened Wednesday with calls for unity to save the planet's resources and warnings of global disaster if environmental destruction continues.

Russia Spy Chief Out
LONDON (AFP) — Russia on Wednesday dismissed the head of its counterintelligence services, Russian radio reported. In a broadcast monitored here by the BBC, the radio reported that the dismissal of General Viktor Kisihin was the result of an inquiry by a special commission "investigating abuse of official positions among high-ranking employees" of the Security Ministry.

General News
Serbian Irregulars killed a medical worker as they machine-gun a Sarajevo hospital bus.

OPLE
rist in the...
Shipside
MARKET
MARKET
MARKET

Pan Am Security Lax Before Blast, Ex-Employees Say

By Laurie Goodstein
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Nearly three and a half years after Pan Am Flight 103 exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 people, some former employees are testifying that the struggling airline was more concerned with the bottom line than with bomb detection. Six weeks of trial testimony against Pan American World Airways concluded with a witness saying the carrier's security against terrorists was so slack that it "played Russian roulette" with passengers' lives.

Others have testified that Pan Am regularly ignored government security bulletins and failed to monitor unaccompanied baggage such as the suitcase that detectives say contained plastic explosives on the flight.

The airline and two subsidiaries, Pan Am World Services and Alert Security Management, have declared bankruptcy. But the plaintiffs are seeking damages from the airline's insurer, United States Aviation Underwriters, claiming gross negligence because the bomb was allowed aboard the plane. Testimony concluded Tuesday.

The plaintiffs are relatives of 170 of the 259 passengers and crew and of one of 11 Lockerbie residents killed on the ground in the crash on Dec. 21, 1988. They are seeking at least \$300 million in damages. International treaties limit damages to \$75,000 for each victim unless willful negligence is proved.

Relatives of the victims, who included 189 Americans, have attended the trial in a courtroom where a tiny model of a Pan Am jetliner rests on a stand facing the jury of eight women and four men.

The relatives take notes on legal pads and comfort one another in the hallway during breaks. They decline interviews because U.S. District Judge Thomas Platt has imposed a gag order on them and on attorneys for both sides.

At issue is how the unaccompanied suitcase containing the bomb got on the plane. The plaintiffs say it was loaded into a Malta Air plane, bound for Frankfurt and

then was transferred undetected to the Pan Am 747 that served as Flight 103 from Frankfurt to New York.

The defense cites insufficient evidence about how the bomb went aboard, and says the airline is the victim of "monsters and murderous terrorists." It contends that Pan Am's security met federal regulations.

Indictments in the United States and Scotland say that two Libyan intelligence agents placed the bomb aboard the flight from Malta. The United Nations has declared an embargo in an attempt to force Libya to turn over the suspects for trial.

Frederick Ford, a former Pan Am official, painted a portrait in earlier testimony of a company more concerned with profit than protecting passengers.

Two years before the Lockerbie disaster, Pan Am officials trumpeted a heightened security program for which it charged passengers an additional \$5. Mr. Ford, who once headed the program, called it little more than a public-relations ploy designed to generate \$18 million annually for the financially ailing airline.

The advertising touted bomb-sniffing dogs and armed personnel. But the dogs paraded at Kennedy Airport in New York on the program's opening day were untrained pooches trained from a nearby kennel, Mr. Ford said.

Oliver Koch, chief of security for Pan Am in Frankfurt, said his supervisor never showed him a bomb-threat warning reported by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration three weeks before the explosion. Testifying by videotape, Mr. Koch said that, after the crash, his supervisor marked the warning with a postdated stamp so he wouldn't get into trouble.

The plaintiffs' final witness, Billie Vincent, director of the Federal Aviation Administration's office of civil aviation security from 1982 through 1986, testified Tuesday that "Pan Am played Russian roulette with the lives of those passengers on their airplanes and their crews." On Flight 103, he said, "The bullet came up."



REACHING OUT — Elizabeth Taylor, who heads the American Foundation for AIDS Research, consoling a witness at a Senate funding hearing. The woman and her husband, who contracted the virus from intravenous drugs, passed it on to their three children.

U.S. Budget Curb Now Seems Doomed

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prospects for a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget — a proposal that seemed only a few weeks ago likely to sail swiftly through Congress — dimmed after Senator Robert C. Byrd, a master of procedure, predicted that the Senate would kill it.

Mr. Simon remarked that Mr. Byrd would never threaten senators that their pet spending projects would be the first to go if the budget had to be balanced, but some senators might draw that conclusion.

On Tuesday, Mr. Byrd, a Democrat from West Virginia, told reporters: "In the final analysis, Congress will not approve the amendment. Once members are really informed as to the mischief this amendment could do, and the damage it could do to the country and to the constitution, I just have faith that enough members will take a courageous stand against the amendment."

"It is possible he is correct," responded the sponsor of the amendment, Sen. or Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois.

"I don't need to tell you that when the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee talks, senators pay attention," Mr. Simon added. "We all have things we want to get through appropriations."

The amendment has been under growing attack in recent days. Mr. Byrd and other opponents call the amendment a smokescreen that will allow lawmakers to make a pretense of action against the deficit while, in reality, postponing hard budget decisions.

Supporters argue that all other efforts to cut the deficit have failed and it is time for the unchallengeable discipline of a constitutional amendment.

Passage by the House is still considered probable when the amendment comes up next week.

But in the Senate, which will act later, Mr. Byrd may be able to rally either the 34 votes required to deny the amendment or the two-thirds majority required, or to filibuster successfully against it.

As of two weeks ago, we had the votes," Mr. Simon said, conceding that Mr. Byrd's lobbying had effected.

Mr. Simon remarked that Mr. Byrd would never threaten senators that their pet spending projects would be the first to go if the budget had to be balanced, but some senators might draw that conclusion.

As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Mr. Byrd has decisive power over the pet projects of every senator. He insisted, however, that this influence was not put to use when he met with one senator after another to argue against the amendment.

On Tuesday, Mr. Byrd, a Democrat from West Virginia, told reporters: "In the final analysis, Congress will not approve the amendment. Once members are really informed as to the mischief this amendment could do, and the damage it could do to the country and to the constitution, I just have faith that enough members will take a courageous stand against the amendment."

"It is possible he is correct," responded the sponsor of the amendment, Sen. or Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois.

"I don't need to tell you that when the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee talks, senators pay attention," Mr. Simon added. "We all have things we want to get through appropriations."

The amendment has been under growing attack in recent days. Mr. Byrd and other opponents call the amendment a smokescreen that will allow lawmakers to make a pretense of action against the deficit while, in reality, postponing hard budget decisions.

Supporters argue that all other efforts to cut the deficit have failed and it is time for the unchallengeable discipline of a constitutional amendment.

Passage by the House is still considered probable when the amendment comes up next week.

When Mr. Byrd meets with senators, an aide insisted, he assures them that his position as chairman of the Appropriations Committee is not to be a consideration, and that they should consider his arguments strictly on merit.

Another measure of opposition was sounded at a news conference in Washington by the Economic Policy Institute. It made public a statement of opposition signed by 447 economists, including seven who are recipients of the Nobel Memorial Prize.

"When the private economy is in recession," the statement said, "a constitutional requirement that would force cuts in public spending or tax increases could worsen the economic downturn, causing greater loss of jobs, production and income."

The amendment, an idea that has been around for years, gathered momentum this year as Congress's prestige declined and deficits increased.

The recession and the savings and loan bailout undermined a 1990 agreement between Congress and President George Bush that was supposed to curb the deficit.

published in the Sunday issue of The Washington Post Magazine.

"We should have closed it down a long time ago," said Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont.

Mr. Leahy said he had been told about the shelter, to which lawmakers were to be evacuated in a nuclear war, when he was vice chairman of the Senate intelligence committee during the mid-1980s. He said he had responded by telling intelligence officials that he wanted no part of it.

"If the world is so screwed up that we end up in nuclear war, I'm going to stay home with my family," he said. "I don't want to be part of any post-nuclear priesthood."

A Pentagon spokesman, Major Bryan Whitman, said the Defense Department had made plans for "continuity of government" in emergencies, but added, "We don't discuss any of those details, for security reasons."

Shelters also exist for the president, cabinet officials, defense officials and the Supreme Court.

In a statement issued last week, House and Senate leaders from both parties said that with public disclosure of the shelter's site, its "effectiveness and security would be jeopardized, if not terminated."

In his letter, Mr. Foley went a step further, agreeing with the House Democratic leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, who called the shelter "a relic of the Cold War, which probably ought to be mothballed."

Mr. Foley urged that "a shutdown of operations" be undertaken promptly, but noted that other parts of the government might disagree. He asked Mr. Cheney to "review the continued usefulness of the site for any alternative governmental purpose."

"I can't imagine either Foley or Cheney having any use for that facility," said Dave McCurdy, Democrat of Oklahoma and

Democrats Relish Turnover in House

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Dante B. Fascell's announcement that he will not seek reelection set the Democratic cloakroom buzzing with anticipation over the prospect that, assuming Democrats retain control of the House, Representative Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana will become chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

It is not that his colleagues do not like Mr. Fascell, 75, a Floridian who has been in Congress for 38 years, the last eight of them as chairman of the foreign affairs panel. It is rather that Mr. Hamilton, 61, is one of his party's brightest stars, smart, knowledgeable and experienced on television, with a knack for commanding attention.

When Mr. Hamilton walks on stage, Democratic leaders say, they will have their best foot forward, a position they have not had in foreign-policy matters since J. William Fulbright and Mike Mansfield left the Senate in the 1970s.

Mr. Fascell, who announced last week that he would not seek reelection, has been a solid, workaday congressman. He avoided the limelight and often sided with the Reagan and Bush administrations on foreign policy. He broke with his party's leadership, for example, and sponsored the resolution last year that sanctioned the Gulf War.

By contrast, Mr. Hamilton, who was first elected to Congress in 1964, has been a thorn in the side of Republican presidents. He led the House fight against the Gulf War resolution. In 1990, as chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, he sharply criticized the Bush administration's economic policies. In 1987, as chairman of the committee that investigated the Iran-contra affair, he took on the Reagan administration with a vengeance.

Politically speaking, Mr. Fascell's retirement is probably the single most important one so far in this record year for turnovers. Fifty-six representatives have announced they will not seek reelection; nine others have been defeated in primaries.

But the Foreign Affairs Committee is not one of the most important panels in the House. It is often in political cross-fire but has narrow legislative jurisdiction.

The most important committees far and away are appropriations, where decisions are made on how money is spent, and ways and means, where tax and Social Security policy is set. Big changes may be in the offing on those panels as well.

The chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi, is 82 and has been in Congress more than 50 years. Mr. Whitten was hospitalized for several weeks early this year and now seems too frail to run a committee hearing. His office denies he had a stroke, and says the problem was with his prostate.

He insists that he has no plans to retire. But the talk in the corridors is that if he does not leave, the Democrats will vote him out of the committee chairmanship.

Next in line for the chairmanship is William H. Natcher of Kentucky, who is also 82 but who is physically sound. Mr. Natcher is less rigid than Mr. Whitten and is popular among his colleagues. The word is that younger Democrats will not challenge him for the chairmanship next year.

But in return for gaining the chairmanship, Mr. Natcher is expected to promise to revamp the committee's outdated procedures. Under Mr. Whitten, the Appropriations Committee has operated mostly in secret. To the frustration of the Democratic leadership, it has remained a bastion of bipartisanship, a place where senior lawmakers of both parties worked with officials of the executive branch to get pork-barrel projects adopted.

The situation on the Ways and Means Committee is less firm. Nine members have announced they are leaving, but most of them have little seniority.

70 in Navy and Marines Linked to Sex Assaults

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At least 70 U.S. Navy and Marine officers, including some of senior rank, have been implicated in a navy investigation of sexual assaults and harassment of women officers and civilians at a convention in Las Vegas in September, according to a navy document.

In a memo to navy and Marine leaders, the navy secretary, H. Lawrence Garrett 3d, said the list of officers included 6 suspected of direct involvement in the assaults and 57 who were either present or in "other areas where inappropriate conduct occurred."

Navy officials said that Mr. Garrett's list had been sent to the suspects' commanding officers, who will decide on punishments, which could range from letters of reprimand to courts-martial.

The memo, which was made public on Tuesday, gave the first clear signal that senior officers could be held accountable for assaults and misconduct at the annual convention. The event is sponsored by the Tailhook Association, a private group of active duty and retired naval aviators. Those implicated include commanders and captains.

Reports of what happened at the convention have provoked a scandal within the service and forced a reassessment of navy attitudes and policies toward women in uniform.

The navy inspector-general reported in April that at least 26 women — more than half of them navy officers — had been assaulted on the third floor of a Las Vegas hotel during the convention and that many officers later had lied to investigators about what they had done or seen.

"The inexcusable conduct of some naval aviators in Las Vegas, compounded by their subsequent refusal to assume responsibility for their conduct, has brought shame upon them personally and upon the navy and Marine Corps as a whole," Mr. Garrett said in his memo.

He also raised the possibility that the number of suspects could grow as investigators study the roles of other senior officers whose squadrons maintained "hospitality suites" at the convention.

The convention was attended by Mr. Garrett and other senior officials, including Vice Admiral Richard N. Dumleavy, the chief of naval aviation.

Equally troubling to many navy officials as the assaults was the inspector-general's observation that "few participants interviewed during the investigation would talk openly about their activities or the activities they witnessed."

reassessment of navy attitudes and policies toward women in uniform.

The navy inspector-general reported in April that at least 26 women — more than half of them navy officers — had been assaulted on the third floor of a Las Vegas hotel during the convention and that many officers later had lied to investigators about what they had done or seen.

"The inexcusable conduct of some naval aviators in Las Vegas, compounded by their subsequent refusal to assume responsibility for their conduct, has brought shame upon them personally and upon the navy and Marine Corps as a whole," Mr. Garrett said in his memo.

He also raised the possibility that the number of suspects could grow as investigators study the roles of other senior officers whose squadrons maintained "hospitality suites" at the convention.

The convention was attended by Mr. Garrett and other senior officials, including Vice Admiral Richard N. Dumleavy, the chief of naval aviation.

Equally troubling to many navy officials as the assaults was the inspector-general's observation that "few participants interviewed during the investigation would talk openly about their activities or the activities they witnessed."

Zimbabwe Student Protest

The Associated Press

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Thousands of students on Wednesday again boycotted classes, as riot police ringed the University of Zimbabwe campus, after the government refused to cut tuition fees. The students began protesting a 25 percent fee increase on May 27.

Conservative Is Choice As Haiti's New Leader

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Marc L. Bazin, a conservative economist with little popular support but well-established political ambitions, has been nominated to be prime minister in a deal backed by the army and the provisional government.

Mr. Bazin's nomination to head what is being referred to as a "consensus government" now goes to Haiti's parliament. Backers of the ousted president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who hold a majority in the lower chamber, are expected to oppose Mr. Bazin.

The announcement on Tuesday occurred on a day of continued political violence in Port-au-Prince, the capital. Police clubbed and arrested at least a dozen mourners in a funeral procession for a prominent merchant who was shot and killed last week.

Mr. Bazin, 60, a former World Bank economist who speaks English and French but awkward Creole, is a rival of Father Aristide. He received 13 percent of the vote, compared to 67 percent for Father Aristide, in elections in December 1990.

Given to wearing starched white shirts, flying first class and speaking in technocratic jargon, Mr. Bazin is disliked by the hundreds of thousands of poor peasants and slum dwellers who are ardent backers of Father Aristide. But he is

popular among the small, conservative upper class and the army.

For years, Mr. Bazin was favored by U.S. diplomats. But since the coup he has opposed U.S. and international efforts to restore Father Aristide to power and made no secret of his own quest for power.

American officials have expressed anger at Mr. Bazin's maneuvers, and intimations of close contacts at high levels in Washington. Diplomats said there was little chance of international recognition for a government led by him.

The appointment, which had been widely rumored here for weeks, emerged from a meeting attended by top army officers, the leaders of both houses of parliament and Interim President Joseph Nerette.

If Mr. Bazin is approved by both houses, he is to form the "consensus" government. Mr. Nerette would step down, leaving the presidency vacant. Father Aristide, who has been in the United States and Venezuela since he was toppled Sept. 30, is not mentioned in the plan.

The army is adamantly opposed to the return of Father Aristide, while the Organization of American States has imposed an economic embargo on Haiti to demand restoration of constitutional rule.

Diplomats predicted that with the political machinations likely in the coming days, violence and insecurity in the capital will increase.

"KLM now flies more often all over Europe."

"Keeping up with the pace of my business."

To meet the needs of the busy business traveller throughout Europe, KLM now flies from Amsterdam Airport Schiphol to no less than 67 major European business centres.

The Reliable Airline **KLM** Royal Dutch Airlines

Conservative Is Choice As Haiti's New Leader

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Marc L. Bazin, a conservative economist with little popular support but well-established political ambitions, has been nominated to be prime minister in a deal backed by the army and the provisional government.

Mr. Bazin's nomination to head what is being referred to as a "consensus government" now goes to Haiti's parliament. Backers of the ousted president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who hold a majority in the lower chamber, are expected to oppose Mr. Bazin.

The announcement on Tuesday occurred on a day of continued political violence in Port-au-Prince, the capital. Police clubbed and arrested at least a dozen mourners in a funeral procession for a prominent merchant who was shot and killed last week.

Mr. Bazin, 60, a former World Bank economist who speaks English and French but awkward Creole, is a rival of Father Aristide. He received 13 percent of the vote, compared to 67 percent for Father Aristide, in elections in December 1990.

Given to wearing starched white shirts, flying first class and speaking in technocratic jargon, Mr. Bazin is disliked by the hundreds of thousands of poor peasants and slum dwellers who are ardent backers of Father Aristide. But he is

popular among the small, conservative upper class and the army.

For years, Mr. Bazin was favored by U.S. diplomats. But since the coup he has opposed U.S. and international efforts to restore Father Aristide to power and made no secret of his own quest for power.

American officials have expressed anger at Mr. Bazin's maneuvers, and intimations of close contacts at high levels in Washington. Diplomats said there was little chance of international recognition for a government led by him.

The appointment, which had been widely rumored here for weeks, emerged from a meeting attended by top army officers, the leaders of both houses of parliament and Interim President Joseph Nerette.

If Mr. Bazin is approved by both houses, he is to form the "consensus" government. Mr. Nerette would step down, leaving the presidency vacant. Father Aristide, who has been in the United States and Venezuela since he was toppled Sept. 30, is not mentioned in the plan.

The army is adamantly opposed to the return of Father Aristide, while the Organization of American States has imposed an economic embargo on Haiti to demand restoration of constitutional rule.

Diplomats predicted that with the political machinations likely in the coming days, violence and insecurity in the capital will increase.

"KLM is flying to more and more cities in Europe."

"That's where my business is taking me."

To fit your busy schedule better, KLM now has up to 40 percent more flights between 67 European destinations and Amsterdam. KLM is ready to fly wherever and whenever you are.

The Reliable Airline **KLM** Royal Dutch Airlines

Danes, Awed by Reaction to Their EC Vote, Now Wonder What Happens Next

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

COPENHAGEN — Stunned by the power of their vote, the people and leaders of Denmark wondered Wednesday whether they had shattered the dream of a United States of Europe, or had simply set the stage for their country's political and economic isolation.

In a classic "mouse that roared" scenario, a slim majority of Danes rejected the Maastricht treaty on European unification on Tuesday, throwing the other 11 European Community countries into confusion and derailing progress toward a single currency, common foreign policy and joint defense.

The Danish government said it would ask the EC to renegotiate the unity treaty. But it expects to be quickly and clearly rebuffed.

"We would have preferred another result, but we will do our best to limit the damage," said a shaken prime minister, Poul Schlüter, who rejected calls that he resign. "We have no intention of leaving the EC. We will try to keep Danish cooperation with the EC in as many areas as possible."

"Can anyone seriously believe," he added, "that our small nation with five million people can stop the Great Europe Express of 300 million people?"

The answer, based on the possibility that 50.7 percent of the Danes may well have been speaking for millions of disgruntled Europeans, appears to be yes.

Britain postponed its ratification of the unity treaty. France said it would change plans and submit the unity question to its voters. And leaders of the three Scandinavian countries seeking admission to the EC — Sweden, Norway and Finland — worried that the Danish vote could retard their efforts.

The Danish foreign minister, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, conceded that the unexpected vote revealed "a crisis of confidence between the Danish parliament and the population."

But he comforted himself with opinion poll results showing that two-thirds of the Danes want to continue membership in EC trade agreements, even if they oppose giving up national sovereignty to achieve a European super-state.

The rejection of the treaty means Denmark will not join in the planned expansion of European unity, but it does not immediately affect the benefits Denmark receives under EC free-trade agreements.

There is no provision in EC law for expelling a member, but Danish politicians and business leaders alike worried that the other countries would try to push Denmark to the fringe of the alliance, making the country less attractive to foreign investors.

From the winding streets of Copenhagen's Old Town to the wharfs of this seafaring nation's coastline, Danes seemed taken aback by their ability to change the course of European history.

"It's very frightening," said Lissen Gottschalk, an antique dealer who voted for the treaty. "The whole plan was so complicated. We really didn't understand a bit of it. Now we find out we could stop the whole thing."

Morten Gudmund-Hoyer, a 27-year-old lawyer who has worked in the growing field of EC law, nonetheless voted no "because trade cooperation is one thing but foreign affairs should

remain the separate concern of each country."

"This is a good lesson for European politicians to learn," he said. "They must listen to the people below. Of course, people are worried about the impact now but I would vote the same again."

"I voted no not because I'm afraid of Germany, not because I was frightened of losing our national state, but because centralism is not right for a small, peace-loving country like Denmark."

The influential newspaper Berlingske Tidende warned that the Danes would soon regret a vote it called "a calamity."

"Denmark's solo will be nothing more than a footnote to Europe's natural development," the paper predicted.

The treaty opponents who led an underdog campaign against nearly all of Denmark's political parties, trade unions, industry groups and press greeted the vote as an overdue statement by voters angry that they had not been consulted about their government's drive toward ever-deepening European unity.

Jens-Peter Bonde, leader of the People's

Movement Against the EC, said Denmark "will still be one of the most powerful nations in Europe."

"You cannot throw a country out of the EC," he said. "What we have assured is that Denmark will not be turned into a country of the European superstate."

Mr. Bonde demanded renegotiation of the treaty with an eye to less centralization of power, stronger environmental controls and less protectionist trade policies.

Danish stock prices declined by 4 percent and interest rates jumped by 0.6 percentage points, to 10.5 percent. But the governor of the central bank, Erik Hoffmeyer, said in an interview that the reaction to the "no" vote on financial markets was less severe than expected, even if business people are "very concerned by the uncertainty we must now live with."

"The fact is that no one can know what relations will be between Denmark and the other 11," he said. "That's for the politicians to decide. If we are more or less excluded from the system, there will be a decline in foreign investment in the country."

But Mr. Hoffmeyer dismissed the government's argument that Denmark risked losing as many as 400,000 jobs if the voters rejected the treaty.

Election analysts said the 46,000-vote margin of victory for the "no" forces was delivered by women, farmers and fishermen.

"We are a country with an Anglo-Saxon tradition of self-governance by elected laymen, sons at a low level," said Hans Jørgen Nielsen, a political scientist at the University of Copenhagen. "We are mistrustful of central government and we have no past to run after. We are a European identity."

The remark about the "past" was an allusion to Germany, which has always exhibited the most enthusiasm for European unity.

Danish officials seemed to dread meeting their European colleagues in Oslo on Thursday. If their embarrassment over the treaty rejection was not enough ground to fear isolation, the Danes have another problem: They are supposed to take over the rotating presidency of the EC in January. The Danes said they were willing to do their duty.

EUROPE: Continent's Disquiet

(Continued from page 1)

today, other countries are just starting to get into the act.

By far the biggest challenge to Europe's political establishment is now likely to come in France, where President François Mitterrand announced Wednesday that he would call a referendum on the treaty.

Until Wednesday, Mr. Mitterrand had been trying to keep the ratification process confined to the French parliamentary system. But a European diplomat based in Paris said that after the vote in Denmark, the French president now appeared "to see no choice but to stake his own future and the future of Europe on one roll of the dice."

Mr. Mitterrand, according to opinion polls, is starting from a relatively strong base among French voters who favor European integration. But the question is whether the referendum will turn into a far more difficult test of Mr. Mitterrand's diminishing political popularity after more than 10 years in office.

The Danish rebuff has stunned many of those who promoted the treaty, but a French rejection would be far more devastating.

"The Danes can assume that whatever they do, Europe will continue to exist," said Daniel Cross, senior research fellow at the Center for European Policy Studies in Brussels. "But the French, the Germans and the English have a much greater responsibility for Europe as a whole."

Francis Mande, a director at Salomon Brothers International in London, who helped negotiate the Maastricht treaty as a senior official of the British Treasury, agreed that Europe's attention was now likely to shift to France.

"If France changes its mind," Mr. Mande said, "even all the king's horses and all the king's men won't be able to put Humpty-Dumpty back together again."

In Denmark, the vote was a stunning shot across the bow of the

Maastricht: The Outlook Elsewhere

Following is the Maastricht treaty situation in other EC member states. The day after the referendum in Denmark:

Belgium — Supporters of the treaty to parliament for ratification after setting a date for a referendum. It may be another measure of public alienation that so many voters apparently were not truthful with the poll-takers.

"We must now sit down and find out how we were so distant from our voters," said Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, who led the campaign for ratification.

The split between voters and politicians may be even wider in Germany. Although most of the German political elite stands behind monetary union, polls show that 70 percent of the public objects to subsidizing the Deutsche mark within a single European currency before the end of the decade.

"The whole European story is not settled in this country," said Jochen Thies of the German Institute for Foreign Affairs in Bonn. "But I expect Kohl to be even more ready to take risks to keep the European vehicle running."

The opposition Social Democrats repeated their support for more EC integration, but also urged Chancellor Helmut Kohl to revive Bonn's demands for greater political accountability by bolstering the European Parliament.

The Social Democratic leader, Björn Engholm, called the Danish vote "a warning against a Europe without sufficient rights for its parliament."

But there is probably little room to alter the carefully balanced political compromise that created the Maastricht treaty. This is particularly true in Denmark, where the vote reflected worries that more powers for EC institutions mean less for national parliaments.

The Danes "have done a great service for democracy against bureaucracy," said former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, a longtime foe of European centralization.

From U.S., Support But Unease

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Will Europe's union treaty unravel? The U.S. government can only be anxious and perturbed at the prospect.

In the aftermath of the December's historic Maastricht treaty agreement, President George Bush lavishly praised the action and hailed the coming united Europe as a positive force for democracy, world peace and U.S. trade.

That support was restated by the State Department on Wednesday, although in a more muted fashion.

"Our general support has always been strong for European integration, but we've always left it to the Europeans to decide how they go about it," said Richard A. Boucher, a department spokesman.

Mr. Boucher stressed that the manner in which integration takes place, the final participants and the method of ratification were all up to the Europeans.

The White House had no separate comment on the Danish referendum, and has studiously avoided any perception of meddling in internal EC affairs or commenting on the pace and scope of integration.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d have vigorously supported the unity concept.

Mr. Bush said in December that a strong, united Europe was "very much in America's interest." But he has also made it clear that Europe should remain under the NATO umbrella.

The president has contended that the "European pillar" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, for example, would be strengthened by a unified Europe, and that Europe's responsibility for defense and peacekeeping would be underscored.

In the White House view, European support for peace efforts in the Middle East and in Yugoslavia would only be strengthened in an integrated Europe.

Mr. Bush has also held out the prospect of new investment possibilities and market access for U.S. business under a unified monetary system and single market in Europe.

The degree of U.S. unease over the Danish vote would seem to rest largely on whether European unity moves forward without Denmark or whether the entire process of integration becomes stalled.



Holger K. Nielsen, head of the Socialist People's Party in Denmark, making it clear Wednesday what he thought of the EC vote.

Germans Dubious on EC Unity, Poll Finds

Resters

BONN — Three-quarters of Germans think Bonn cannot afford Europe unity while it is paying huge amounts to rebuild Eastern Germany, according to a poll released Wednesday.

But in France, an opinion poll conducted after President François Mitterrand said he was calling a referendum on the accord indicated that more than two-thirds of French voters would vote to ratify the treaty.

The Wickert Institute in Germany said its poll, which was taken before a Danish referendum rejected the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, showed that women and young voters were the most concerned.

The survey of 4,219 Germans showed that 75 percent agreed with a recent statement by a former economics minister, Karl Schiller, that Bonn could not afford to pay for European unity while the costs for German unity were mounting.

Among German voters under 30, whom politicians assumed were strongly pro-European, 68 percent shared this view.

The French poll, for Thursday's edition of the newspaper Le Parisien, said 69 percent of the voters would favor ratifying the treaty on European union while 31 percent would go against.

The poll indicated that abstention would be high, with only 58 percent of people indicating that they would vote.

Start Thinking New York, Says Dinkins to European Firms

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Mayor David N. Dinkins of New York, hoping to sell foreign firms on the advantages of starting up in his city, asserted Wednesday that crime was declining there just as it was climbing in other parts of the United States.

Responding to the perception of many Europeans that New York City is unsafe, Mr. Dinkins said crime declined 4.4 percent last year, and even more in midtown Manhattan because more police and private security guards had been stationed there.

The mayor, leading a delegation of business and banking leaders, appealed for foreign investment. "We in the administration have given as our first priority fiscal stability and we have achieved that," he said during a visit to the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He said New York remained a vibrant and livable city — with relatively inexpensive business rents — on the doorstep of the huge North American market.

"We are the gateway to North America," he said. "We have the ability and the capacity to welcome those who wish to expand and want a presence in North America. We say to them that they could do no better than to come to our city."

Mr. Dinkins acknowledged that many American companies are pulling out of the city, but he also pointed to many reversals of that tendency, including a \$500 million investment by IT&T.

During the first day of his visit, Mr. Dinkins also paid a courtesy call on Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris.

ABM: 'Star War' Shift in Pentagon

(Continued from page 1)

fense of the territory of its country," as the accord puts it.

The treaty originally sought to avoid a race in which new offensive arms were built to overwhelm anti-missile defenses. Today its backers see the treaty as important not for blocking buildups but ensuring cuts. Defenses, the logic goes, would encourage each side to retain offensive nuclear arms meant to pierce any shield.

Since its start nearly a decade ago, SDI has set off many battles over the correct interpretation of the ABM Treaty, with critics saying the anti-missile program violates the letter and spirit of the accord.

The Strategic Defense Initiative organization is now eager to renegotiate the treaty during the forthcoming summit meeting between President George Bush and President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, perhaps in the belief that a 100-interceptor deployment could breach the treaty.

Moscow has recently pledged allegiance to the treaty, but Russian factions are lobbying for changes in it to allow increased defenses.

With the end of the Cold War, the missile defense program has shifted its goals from creating an impenetrable shield against thousands of Soviet warheads to forging a defense against accidental launchings and attacks by rogue commanders and renegade nations.

The limited-deployment plan was proposed last year by Senator Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat who heads the Senate Armed Services Committee. Signed into law by Mr. Bush in December, the Missile Defense Act of 1991 calls for the deployment by 1996 of an "ABM Treaty-compliant" defense at a single site, with plans for possible expansion of the system if it can be renegotiated.

The candidate site for the initial deployment was Grand Forks, North Dakota, where in the mid-1970s the Pentagon built an anti-missile system of 100 interceptors that was permitted by the treaty.



A woman in Sarajevo making her way along a street littered with debris on Wednesday as fighting continued in the Bosnian capital.

Serbian Gunners Kill Medical Worker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Serbian irregulars machine-gunned a hospital bus and shelled an apartment complex in Sarajevo on Wednesday, killing four people, local journalists and UN officials said.

Serb-led Yugoslav Army troops also resumed artillery attacks on the walled town of Dubrovnik on Croatia's Adriatic coast. One person was killed, Croatian radio reported.

The attack on the hospital bus, which Sarajevo residents said bore clear Red Cross markings, followed a machine-gun assault by Serbs on a United Nations-escorted humanitarian aid convoy outside the city on Tuesday in which a bus driver was killed.

Serbian paramilitaries have frequently blocked, hijacked or fired on food and medical aid vehicles driven by local or foreign relief personnel, sometimes on the pretext that they were believed to be carrying arms or concealing enemy combatants.

Such charges have been vehemently denied.

A United Nations officer said the hospital bus was one of five transporting medical workers when it came under machine-gun fire from Serbian units in an embattled city district.

An X-ray technician aboard was shot in the chest and died. Three other passengers were wounded but the targeted bus and the others in the convoy managed to reach the city hospital.

Serbian batteries in hills overlooking Sarajevo also continued to shell the city during the day and a mortar round smashed into an apartment building, killing three people and wounding three, radio reporters said.

The carnage in Bosnia-Herzegovina has raged on despite the UN Security Council's imposition of a punitive world trade embargo on Serbia and Montenegro, the only republics left in the Yugoslav federation.

Western governments are now openly con-

REJECT: 11 Vow to Press On

(Continued from page 1)

that would be governed by a board of finance officials from all member states.

In addition, the 16 regional states in Germany's decentralized political structure seem increasingly reluctant to hand over more of their powers to the European bureaucracy based in Brussels.

In France, too, criticism has been spreading about the Maastricht treaty, especially over a provision that would allow EC citizens living in any member state to vote in local elections.

Confronted by such objections, Mr. Mitterrand announced that France would hold a referendum on the treaty. A debate over changes in the national constitution to make it compatible with the Maastricht treaty has evoked strong opposition from conservatives and Communists.

PRAGUE: Will the Slovaks Stay?

(Continued from page 1)

dominates the Slovak parliament, his rising fortunes will spell more trouble for the president, Vaclav Havel, and other reformers, even if Mr. Meciar stops short of pressing for outright independence.

The federal parliament is already gridlocked, and further fragmentation will only obstruct those who are pressing to speed up transition to a market economy.

Mr. Meciar's party also stands to gain seats in the federal parliament, which would assure him of a virtual veto over the selection of a new federal cabinet.

He also has potential allies in other parties. The former Communist Party, now the People's Democratic Left of Slovakia, which got nearly 14 percent of the votes in the last parliamentary election two years ago, say they agree with part of Mr. Meciar's message: They also think Slovakia should have more control over its own economy, including a slowdown in privatization and the possible restoration of state subsidies to assist mines and factories.

The Czech lands and Slovakia have been federated since 1918, when Czechoslovakia was built out of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Over time, the Czechs and the Slovaks have endured as sometimes uneasy partners, despite separate cultural traditions and slightly different languages.

Although there is a small group of Slovak nationalists who advocate independence, Mr. Meciar has not said exactly what he has in mind should he win. Among other things, he has promised Slovakia a new constitution with a referendum on whether to remain in a federation with the Czechs.

Slovaks say that while they may chafe under Prague's rule, the friction is not tainted by any of the blood hatred or animosities that have marked ethnic conflicts in Yugoslavia or parts of the old Soviet Union.

"This is not something that should be done in the manner of the Soviet republics or the Balkan states," said Vlado Bajani, a candidate on the Meciar slate for the Slovak parliament. "If we are going to become independent and join the new Europe, it must be done with due process and care."

If Mr. Meciar is a symbol of Slovak resentment as the nation strains in different directions during the post-Soviet period, he is also a measure of the turbulence of politics in the last year.

Just a year ago, Mr. Meciar was dismissed as Slovak prime minister after the parliament here accused him of behaving like a demagogue. More recently, a committee of the Slovak parliament accused him not only of having been an informer for the Communist secret police, but also of having arranged the theft of files, presumably to prevent the disclosure of any embarrassing information about his past.

Mr. Meciar denied both charges and plotted his own political rebirth, forming his own party and setting out to tap growing resentment among Slovaks who felt Prague's economic reforms were leaving them behind.

He has an instinctive political touch, mixing his message with humor and a charisma that has inspired some commentators to compare him to Jiri Janosik, a 17th-century Slovak Robin Hood who robbed from the rich and gave to the poor.

BOOK: If the Nazis Had Won

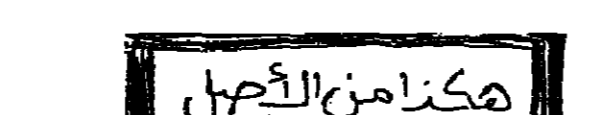
(Continued from page 1)

names all in the background, not on center stage.

The hero is a courageous German police investigator, Xavier March, wearing the black uniform of the SS, who stumbles upon the body of a prominent Nazi floating in the Wannsee River in Berlin in 1964 and is puzzled by the cover-up that follows.

Soon Mr. March finds himself solving the mystery of what happened to the millions of Jews who unaccountably disappeared during the war, and he has the help of an American journalist he calls Charlie.

"I have a choice: Either I'm an investigator in that uniform, and try to do a little good; or I'm some-



Stopping...

AZT...

N...

IN BRIEF

Heart Procedure Uses Back Muscle

CHICAGO — ...

The procedure ...

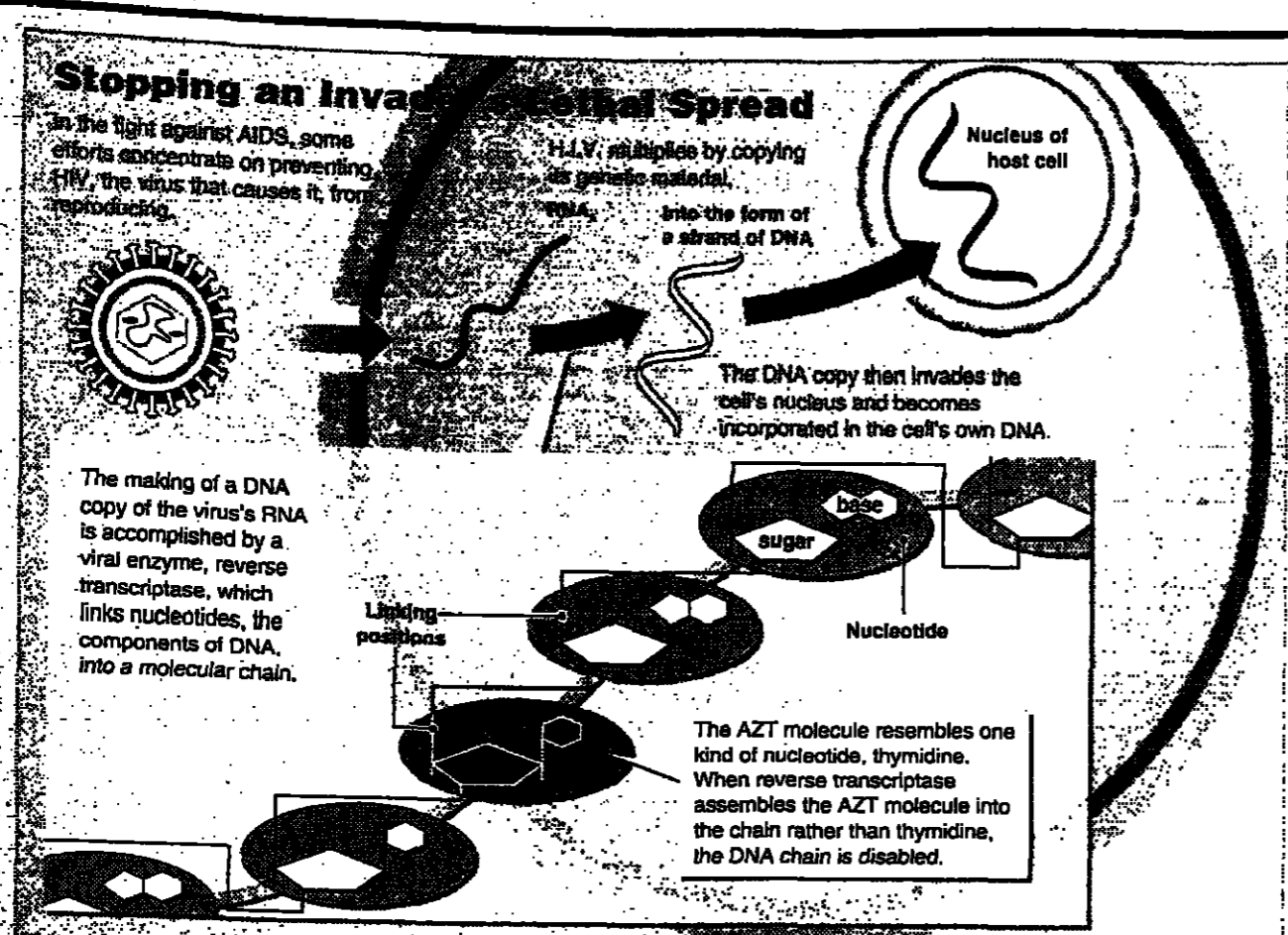
plans to ...

able. ...

KLM now offers ...

Put in a full ...

HEALTH / SCIENCE



AZT Benefits? The Doubts Grow

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The AIDS drug AZT has been on the market for five years, but experts are still debating just how useful it really is and what stage in the course of the disease is the best time to take it. Those uncertainties are also making it harder to assess new drugs like DDC and DDI, for which AZT is the standard of comparison.

The question boils down to whether small transient increases in the white blood cell count, as occur with AZT, or zidovudine, are a good predictor of a longer, or even a better, life.

Many researchers say they are not so sure, and the Food and Drug Administration is convening an advisory committee of outside experts to debate the question on Thursday. The committee will be asked to decide whether these immune system changes are convincing enough to say an AIDS drug is effective. And many say it is still uncertain whether AZT even prolongs life.

Still, most doctors remain in favor of taking it. "We know that AZT clearly prolongs the disease-free state," said Dr. Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

But both experts and advocates of these new AIDS are concerned about the side effects of the benefits of AZT.

"The more time we were so sure," said Dr. Paul Meier, a statistician at the University of Chicago, who is a member of a Food and Drug Administration advisory board that passes new AIDS drugs.

Dr. Meier added that many people were still reluctant to voice concern. "It takes courage to take a standard drug and say we are no longer sure it's doing anything," he said.

Mark Harrington, of the AIDS Coalition

to Unleash Power, or Act-Up, added: "Each study only adds confusion to the picture."

The basic reason for the continuing uncertainty about AZT's benefits is that new data have failed to fulfill the promise of the original trial that led to approval of the drug. The trial was halted at an early stage because patients taking AZT had much better survival rates than those taking a placebo. But the main cause of death among AIDS patients then was pneumocystis pneumonia, a disease that is now largely preventable and for which there are now specific drugs.

Last year a study by the Department of Veterans Affairs indicated that AZT did not prolong life, although it did delay the appearance of symptoms of disease.

The study was too small to be conclusive, but researchers said other studies were pointing in the same direction. The Concord study in Europe, which was intended to end when a survival advantage or disadvantage was found, has continued for years without finding anything definitive.

Richard Peto, a statistician at Oxford University whose clinical trial designs and data analyses have transformed treatments for other major diseases, said investigators were coming to "a more pessimistic, a more realistic view of what AZT might achieve."

Besides questions about longevity, experts say they are also concerned because they do not yet know the best time in the course of the disease to prescribe AZT. Some believe AZT should be given as soon as a patient knows he is infected, so that the onset of AIDS can be delayed as long as possible. Others cite the emergence of AZT-resistant virus strains and advocate holding AZT in reserve until the immune system starts to falter.

One large U.S. study showed that people who took AZT before they had symptoms of AIDS were slower to develop symptoms. But some researchers argue that the sometimes painful side effects of the toxic drug, and the

virus's ability to develop resistance, are disadvantages that make it preferable to wait as long as possible before starting the drug.

Dr. Fauci said he thought the data were sound enough to advise that most people take AZT when their immune system starts to falter. These are patients with fewer than 500 CD4 cells per milliliter of blood whose CD4 cell counts are plummeting. CD4 cells are the vital immune system cells that are devastated by HIV.

Dr. Donald Abrams, an AIDS researcher at the University of California in San Francisco who is a member of the FDA's advisory panel on AIDS drugs, said AZT did increase the number of CD4 cells. During a course of AZT, their numbers rise by about 50 cells per milliliter of blood and remain high for about six months before declining again.

But he said this small increase did not necessarily mean people were better off.

SUCH uncertainties about AZT make it harder to assess new drugs like DDI and DDC, because AZT is the direct standard of comparison. DDI, or didanosine, was approved last year, and an advisory panel to the FDA recommended in April that limited approval be given to DDC, or dideoxycytidine.

The basis for approval has been that these drugs elicit immune system changes similar to those seen with AZT. But if the immune system changes with AZT do not lead to a better clinical course, some researchers say, the approval could be built on an unstable foundation.

"More and more drugs will be approved that look like AZT, but we don't know what AZT does," Dr. Abrams said. "As we've become more familiar with using the drug both in patients with less advanced disease and for a longer period of time, we've unearthed more questions than answers."

Creatures From the Deep
A Great Pageant of Marine Life Is Coming to Light

By Carol Kaesuk Yoon
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Deep in the ocean, where only the faintest glimmers of light penetrate the frigid waters, there lives a creature that for more than a century has eluded the most diligent scientific pursuers, even though it is believed to be as large as a city bus.

One of the earliest records of the monster, a giant squid, dates from the 1870s when a group of Newfoundland fishermen presented a tentacle, "the horn of a big squid," to the Reverend Moses Harvey, a biologist from St. John's, Newfoundland, who developed a keen interest in the giants. The "horn," actually the tip of a giant squid, had been hacked off the squid with an axe in a battle in which the fishermen were trying to pull it up and the creature seemed to be pulling them down.

Since then, dead and dying squids have washed ashore, but despite all efforts, no one has ever succeeded in seeing the 60-foot-long (18-meter) Architeuthis, meaning "chief squid" in Greek, swimming in its natural habitat far below the ocean's surface.

For marine biologists this elusive squid has become a symbol of how little is known about the creature-filled seas compared with knowledge of life on land.

As scientists chip away at the task of finding the sea's undiscovered creatures, they are finding at every turn a surprising abundance of new and previously unknown animals. Some scientists say this great pageant of marine life is so impressive that it puts the meager offerings of the land to shame.

But as intriguing as recent finds have been, biologists who try to explore life on the ocean bottoms continue to be stalled by the difficulties of working there.

With their study of ocean creatures restricted by short stays of manned and unmanned submersibles on just a few spots of the ocean floor or the dredging of the ocean bottom with boxes and scoops, scientists find their limited view of

deep sea life growing at an achingly slow pace.

Marine scientists say if the land were studied as spottily as the sea, many of its most impressive creatures, like elephants, anacondas and tigers, would be as elusive as the giant squid.

"It's unlikely that a beast as long as a city bus would escape notice in any terrestrial habitat for long."

And the deeper the ocean is, marine scientists say, the stranger and more diverse its fauna become. Indeed, perhaps the greatest number of unknown sea creatures waiting to be discovered are lurking in the sea's deepest abyssal plains, a region once thought to be entirely devoid of life.

Dr. J. Frederick Grassle, director of the Institute of Marine and

Coastal Sciences at Rutgers University, listed the phyla that he and colleagues recently pulled from the depths off New Jersey and Delaware. Some are familiar, like the Cnidaria, a group that includes jellyfish, anemones and corals, and the Mollusca, the family of snails and clams. But besides these, there is a multitude of unusual animals like lamp shells, peanut worms, moss animals, ribbon worms, beard worms and many others that lack common names.

Dr. Grassle and a colleague, Dr. Nancy Maciolek, of the ocean sciences unit of Battelle Memorial Laboratory in Duxbury, Massachusetts, published the study in February in *The American Naturalist*.

"You name any kind of odd group that you've ever heard of or seen," Dr. Grassle said, "and they're there in the deep sea."

Dr. Frank Talbot, a marine ecologist and director of the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution, recently sampled the life at the deep sea bottom. "I found that one drag would bring up glass fibers, which come from the glass rope sponge. You'd have great bundles of this stuff and a whole set of one kind of animals. And the next time you'd go down and you'd come up with the ooze from the bodies of many small skeletons looking like concrete with stones rafted from Antarctica, a big concrete-like mat. If you take one grab after the next, each grab has very little overlap with the one before."

Dr. Grassle said that in their recent study covering an area of the deep sea no bigger than two tennis courts, he and colleagues found an abundance of 90,677 individuals representing more than 14 different phyla, a feat impossible to match in any terrestrial habitat.

While counts vary slightly from scientist to scientist, there are estimated to be no more than 11 phyla in all terrestrial habitats combined, only one of which, the cnidophora, an obscure group of tropical wormlike creatures, is restricted to land.



An octopus photographed from the submersible Alvin.

Dr. Sylvia Earle, adviser to the administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, speaking at a conference where researchers discussed marine biology and conservation several weeks ago at Cornell University. "Yet it's been possible for giant squids to elude even highly motivated scientists."

Unlike terrestrial habitats, the sea team with a seemingly endless array of creatures, some so bizarre that years after their discovery they defy classification even into phyla, the principal groups for related types of life forms.

White counts vary slightly from scientist to scientist, there are estimated to be no more than 11 phyla in all terrestrial habitats combined, only one of which, the cnidophora, an obscure group of tropical wormlike creatures, is restricted to land.

The sea on the other hand is home to 28 phyla, 13 of which are found nowhere else, neither on land or in fresh water.

The sea not only has more phyla than the land but scientists are also finding that these phyla may be richer in species. In the same deep sea study from which Dr. Grassle and colleagues documented an abundance of marine phyla, researchers found many new species as well. The study yielded 798 species, 460 of which had never before been seen.

"Our real conclusion is that we can't estimate the total number of species in the deep sea," Dr. Grassle said. "There are just enormous numbers."

Hubble Sees Stars Made by Galaxy Collision

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — University of Maryland astronomers have announced the detection of "a new class of object in the universe," gigantic and violent star-forming clusters that were created from the wreckage of two galaxies that are colliding.

The massive stars born in these clusters are expected to burn themselves out rapidly, in supernova explosions, at the rate of about one a month. Observers will be provided a virtual "supernovae factory" to study in detail as these

stellar explosions go off like a string of firecrackers, scientists said.

Typically, scientists see supernovae — which generate shock waves that can trigger new stars — maybe once in 100 years.

Continuing work begun with other telescopes, Dr. Edward J. Shaya and Dan Dowling of the University of Maryland at College Park used the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's orbiting Hubble Space Telescope to peer through a cloud of obscuring dust into the heart of a peculiar galaxy known as Arp 220. The galaxy is about 230 million light-years away in the constellation Corona Borealis.

The Hubble view shows the first details ever seen of such a stellar nursery, known as a

"starburst" galaxy. It reveals six knots of brightness, each a cluster already filled with billions of stars and producing massive new stars at a furious pace, according to Dr. Shaya. He and Mr. Dowling, a graduate student, used the Hubble's Wide Field-Planetary camera to make the discovery.

"The clusters are much brighter and 10 times larger than any star-forming clusters previously detected," astronomers said. The star-forming clusters put out energy so intensely that collectively it is equivalent to 500 billion suns, Dr. Shaya said. That output exceeds that of a super-massive black hole equal to about 400 billion suns believed to be hiding nearby at the core of the Arp 220 galactic debris, he added.

IN BRIEF

Heart Procedure Uses Back Muscle

CHICAGO (Reuters) — A new surgical procedure that trains muscle from a patient's back to act as a heart muscle may offer a viable alternative to transplants, doctors say.

The technique, called cardiac myoplasty, involves wrapping a muscle from the patient's back around the failing heart. A special pacemaker then senses the heart's contraction and shocks the implanted muscle into contracting at the same time, giving the heart a needed boost.

"The problem with heart transplants is that you need a donor heart, which is not always available," said Dr. Ray Chiu, who

The Sound of Corn A Key to Its Quality

NEW YORK (NYT) — Acoustic engineers believe they have found a way for farmers in the field to quickly test the quality of their corn and other grain by using a tractor-mounted system for analyzing sound.

Dr. Paul A. Wheeler of Utah State University told a meeting of

Killer Mites Sweep Bee Hives in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — An infestation of parasitic mites is sweeping the United States, killing whole hives of bees.

The varroa mites were first found in the United States four years ago, having emigrated from Europe. They are now in at least 37 states. The problem is serious enough, agricultural researchers say, that it threatens the productivity of scores of commercial crops that depend on bees for pollination — commercial hives that are transported to fields in flower as well as feral hives on which some crops depend.

So bad is the problem, said Tom Rinderer, a bee specialist based in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, that eventually all existing domestic honeybees will probably have to be replaced with a mite-resistant strain bred by Yugoslav scientists. The Yugoslavs began battling the mites decades ago after the pests wiped out 90 percent of their hives.

Crab Shells Used To Clean Up Waste

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists have found a way to use old crab shells to clean up toxic waste efficiently and inexpensively.

Researchers at Oregon State University have devised a method for making tiny magnetized beads out of a derivative of chitin, the hard, flaky material that forms crab and lobster shells. The "chitosan" beads are very porous and specifically soak up heavy metals, a common toxin in contaminated water.

Dr. Gregory Rorrer, an assistant professor of chemical engineering at Oregon State University, said the beads that he and a colleague, Dr. J. Douglas Way, had developed could simply be tossed into the contaminated water source to collect the heavy metals. The beads can easily be retrieved with a magnet and can also be treated to release the heavy metals. The only thing left is clean beads and reusable heavy metal, and not a drop of toxic waste.

Gold at High Speed: A Clue to Quarks

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists at Brookhaven National Laboratory have accelerated gold atoms to an energy of 12 billion electron-volts, an important step in a program aimed at recreating "quark-gluon plasma," the primordial soup from which the matter making up the universe is believed to have congealed.

Brookhaven scientists boosted

"More early morning and late night flights."

"KLM's making the most of every business day."

Herald Tribune
LIVING IN THE U.S.?
NOW PRINTED IN
NEW YORK
FOR SAME DAY
DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES
TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL
1-800-882-2884
(IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)

"KLM's been busy."

"Making it easier for Europe to get to work."

KLM now offers more flights at the start and end of every working day. Which means you can fly from more and more destinations to Amsterdam, put in a full day's work, and return that same evening.

The Reliable Airline KLM
Royal Dutch Airlines

Part of doing business in Europe means getting around fast and efficiently. Which is why KLM has started a full-scale operation to offer executives the very best in air travel.

This includes more routes, more frequent flights and more convenient scheduling. Plus faster transfers and better connections in and out of Amsterdam Airport Schiphol, the Gateway to Europe.

Expect more from KLM as we continue to meet your expectations. More details? Phone KLM's 24-hour information and booking service on (international) 31-6-8 747 747.

Test us, try us, fly us.

The Reliable Airline KLM
Royal Dutch Airlines

OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

What Rio Is All About

While global warming is a portentous possibility, it is not the central focus of the United Nations' gigantic conference that began Wednesday in Rio de Janeiro. To see the basic issues, consider two near certainties. In the next several decades the human population of this planet is going to rise faster than ever in history. And, second, industrial development will probably triple the world's economic output during the next 40 years.

Doing Without Parties

If Ross Perot, candidate of no political party, had been on the California ballot on Tuesday, he might conceivably have defeated an incumbent president in the Republican primary and the front-runner in the Democratic primary. Likewise, in New Jersey and Ohio surprisingly large numbers of voters told exit poll takers that they, too, would have voted Perot had his name been there; he would have won the Ohio Democratic primary in a walk.

Strategic Air Command

The Strategic Air Command, once the spearhead of America's nuclear deterrent, quietly furled its flag on Monday. Its bombers and missiles, along with the Navy's nuclear-armed submarines, will be transferred to a new U.S. Strategic Command with responsibility for all nuclear operations. In an Air Force that is slimming down, SAC's standing down symbolizes a welcome change: the diminishing role of nuclear arms.

Other Comment

Hopes for the Philippines: Of all the presidential aspirants, Fidel Ramos looked the one most able to lift his nation out of its woes. Priority has to be given to getting the economy moving, inspiring business confidence, bringing foreign investments back and helping the Philippines realize its full potential. Mr. Ramos is also best suited to build bridges with the United States, whose goodwill his countrymen have squandered. But the Philippines will gain most by linking its economy more closely with ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific. That will be the hope of many in the region who want to hear another tiger roar from this side of the globe.

Wary Danes Have Done Europe a Favor

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Denmark's name is mud in Brussels, and probably throughout the length and breadth of the European Community. Danish voters have thrown the Community into confusion by saying no to the Maastricht Treaty that is the blueprint for the political, economic and monetary union of the Community. But the Danes have done the Community a favor. The Danish referendum result has brought out into the open the issue that many of Europe's political leaders have been carefully sidestepping. It is that the whole drive toward European union lacks democratic legitimacy.

Three Years Later: Protest on China's Other Side

By Clare Hollingworth

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng and the other Chinese authorities are convinced that limited forces of the People's Liberation Army can easily contain any pro-democracy student demonstrations to celebrate the third anniversary of the Tiananmen incidents on June 4. Students and workers have been warned, and parade banners demanding greater political freedom have been confiscated. But Deng Xiaoping and his supporters still face a strong rearguard campaign mounted from the other side, by hard-line Maoist "old-timers" and their younger supporters who oppose the current political and economic reforms.

Neither Backtracking Nor Democracy

By Robert Elegant

HONG KONG — The leaders of China insist that the country can continue to advance industrially and commercially without stooping to decadent foreign practices, such as individual freedom under democracy. The West, led by the United States, maintains that China must in time allow largely untrammelled liberty and representative government if it is to gain the full benefits of Western industry and science.

One Future For East And West

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — And never the twain shall meet? East and West can seem to be confirming Kipling. After the end of the Cold War, a debate is under way in Asia about the concept of democracy. Are Western values universal, or should cultural differences prevail? Is the West now arrogant in its generous or interested pressure for human rights and democracy, just as the old despotic China was arrogant in disdaining the West? For a typical Westerner, democracy is a universal value. The crowds demonstrating recently in Bangkok evoked memories of earlier crowds in Berlin or Prague — or Beijing.

foreign and defense policies, and they have done so without initiating any genuine political debate in their countries on the implications. The suspicion must be that many of Denmark's voters were saying "Not so fast" on issues that have yet to receive a proper airing. The Achilles' heel of the Maastricht agreements on political union and on economic and monetary union has been the absence of electoral approval. If EC governments are to make the commitments to a single currency and a single European economy that Maastricht calls for, then they will need the underpinning of popular support by the European electorates.

Coming Up, Tension on The Baltic

By Jim Hoagland

TALLINN, Estonia — At a moment still so secret, Estonia will give content to its independence from Soviet rule by issuing its own money. The larger republics that declared independence from Moscow last year have not yet dared take this step, which will create initial economic hardship for Estonians and put an even harsher squeeze on the 500,000 Russian civilians and troops in Estonia. Replacing the ruble with the Estonian kroon will not be a quixotic or spiteful act of nationalism. It is a carefully calculated decision by Estonia to gain control of its economy and to step up pressure on Russia to dismantle the Russian military-industrial presence. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania plan to be the mice that roared in one other way. They are threatening to block the final declaration of next month's Helsinki summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Adopting the declaration requires consent by all 52 member states. The Baltic states are demanding that Russia agree before the conference begins to set a date by which all Russian troops will be withdrawn. "It will be extremely difficult for us to sign any document that does not include these questions," Estonian Foreign Minister Jaan Minitsky told me.



opposing success — of a Western community shattered by family breakdown — was an Eastern community whose prosperity is rooted in family-based solidarity. Strong family networks are certainly not unknown in the West; one example, among many, was provided by Jewish immigrants in America early in the century. Today, as they struggle against exacerbated individualism, Westerners might reclaim a sense of family and respect for collective endeavor from Asians. Asians have more going for them than mere hard work and efficiency. Respect for human values should be a two-way street.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GERMPASM DEV

International Center seeks an experienced research and development...

Perot. Li Govern... DEPUTY DIRECTOR GERMPASM DEV... International Center seeks an experienced research and development... Salary and benefits are... Deputy Director Germpasm Dev... national airport... suitability for the position... Aero 67-13. Call... Applications must be...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCHER, Executive Editor... WALTER WELLS, News Editor... SAMUEL A. KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors... CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor... ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages... REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor... RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher... RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher... JUANITA L. CASPARI, Advertising Sales Director... ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 61395; Circulation, 61283; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698. Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Strossman Chairman from 1958 to 1982: John Jay Whitney Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7168. Telex: RS56928 Ming Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Knappe, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong, Tel: 854-0816. Telex: 61170 Ming Dir. U.K., Gary Thomas, 65 Long Acre, London WC2E 3LR. Tel: 836-4802. Telex: 262009 Gen. Mgr. Germany, W. Lamsbach, Postfach 14, 4000 Frankfurt/M., Tel: (069) 736753. Telex: 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 725-3800. Telex: 421973 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No 61337 © 1992, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

مکان الأصيل

OPINION

Perot, Like Bush, Thinks Government Is Process

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — To three questions — Is Ross Perot more a liberal or more a conservative? Is he comparable to anyone currently in public life? What is the fundamental cause of George Bush's failure as president? — I herewith suggest three entwined answers.

Mr. Perot has too few ideas to be either a liberal or a conservative, but he has the mentality that has got liberalism into lots of trouble. He resembles Mr. Bush more than either could comfortably acknowledge. And Mr. Bush has failed because he believes in nothing much other than the process that produced him as president.

Mr. Perot says that as president "I'll be like a mechanic who's under the hood, working on the engine." Once when President William Howard Taft was listening to a young aide pontificate about "the machinery of government," Mr. Taft whispered to a colleague, "He really thinks it's machinery." The things a mechanic tinkers with under a hood do not talk back, or have interests, convictions, yearnings, whims.

Still, Mr. Perot says that even the thorny matter of tax reform will go swimmingly: "We start with a blank sheet of paper." Then, "I would sit down with the congressional leaders" — the people who have made the tax code the mare's nest it is — and say, "Now, these look like the best ways to me. What do you think the best ways are?" We would work all this through together, see, as opposed to the confrontational operation that goes on now.

Confrontation seems inexplicably irrational and utterly unnecessary to Mr. Perot, partly because it often arises from conflicting convictions, and the only strong conviction he seems to have is that he should be boss.

"In my sleep," he told Time magazine, "I am a better consensus leader than anyone who's up there [in Washington] now." Well, reaching consensus should be a piece of cake if, as he evidently thinks, conflict is aberrant behavior.

Backward reels the mind, to a president — a Texan, too — who was fond of echoing Isaiah: "Come let us reason together." Lyndon Johnson really believed, as good liberals do, that all people of goodwill and clear minds will reason the same way to the same conclusions. Hence society can be made rational. Why, it can even be made into a Great Society by the actions of a government staffed with liberals armed with expertise. (The theory needed some fine-tuning: Mr. Johnson was driven from

office by a nation on the verge of a nervous breakdown.)

The Texan currently president may seem quite unlike either Mr. Johnson or Mr. Perot, but look again. Like Mr. Perot, Mr. Bush believes that he should be president not because of anything he believes but because of what he is. Like Mr. Johnson, he believes that if the right sort of people — people like him and his friends — reason together, agreement will result. All that is required is the splitting of differences which, after all, aren't really important.

Recently a "senior administration official" expressed to The Washington Post his bewilderment: "Bush has given 20 percent more domestic speeches this year than last and 40 percent more than Reagan did in this period, and people say we still don't have a message." (A hint to the bewildered official: People believed that Ronald Reagan believed things, and people know that quality matters more than quantity.)

The bewildered official should read "The Procedural Presidency of George Bush" by Kerry Mullins and Aaron Wildavsky in The Political Science Quarterly. They attempt to make explicit the values and beliefs that would make sense out of George Bush's presidential style.

They say: "Bush seeks the smooth integration of disparate parts. People are resources to be molded into networks of advisers, each part contributing to the whole like a well-oiled machine." Machinery again.

It is easiest to mold plastic things, and his pliable people include many old friends: At least 10 members of his cabinet are longtime acquaintances, and in his first nine months in office he appointed a higher proportion of friends and supporters to ambassadorial posts than Ronald Reagan or Jimmy Carter.

His inaugural address ("They didn't send us here to bicker") had a Perotian premise: Conflict is something petty and ill-mannered, like bickering. Mr. Bush thinks that government should resemble a garden party — friends enjoying the process, without the tiresome intrusion of convictions that cause conflict.

Mr. Mullins and Mr. Wildavsky conclude that Mr. Bush's presidency "should put to rest the ancient canard to the effect that the best politicians are those with the fewest policy preferences, because they can be most flexible in catering to public opinion." That could be the Bush presidency's epitaph.

Washington Post Writers Group.

After the Blight of Communism Can Come the Spirit of Rio

By Vaclav Havel

The writer is president of Czechoslovakia.

PRAGUE — The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development is taking place two years after the collapse of the Communist totalitarian system. That system, one of the most monstrous in history, destroyed not only people and their souls but nature as well.

I live in a country that suffers from serious environmental problems and is one of the greatest polluters in Europe. A large part of our forests is dying, one would shrink from dipping a finger in rivers, and there are areas where people almost cannot breathe; in those areas, people die younger than elsewhere and children are born ill. Some parts of my country have turned into something like a lunar landscape.

I can give a number of reasons why Czechoslovakia finds itself in this condition. Our economy, subordinated for decades to the strategic and military interests of the former Soviet Union, was a one-way street: It was directed toward production growth, regardless of the quality and marketability of products, energy consumption or effects on the environment.

The then ruling regime took the per capita output of cement and steel as evidence of its own indispensability, as a symptom of prosperity and social development. That system, based on ruthless exploitation of the past and the future at the expense of the present, ingeniously took advantage of the fact that environmental consciousness was nonexistent or suppressed and consigned to the periphery of public concern.

The main thing was to give the people decent wages and enough to eat in order to keep them from rebelling. Natural resources were squandered; investments in efficient, modern technology were lacking, and free discussion on the consequences of such conduct was not

allowed. *Après nous le déluge* was the underlying principle.

But that is still not the main problem. These are but the consequences of something that goes deeper than that — man's attitude toward the world, toward nature, toward other humans, toward being itself.

These are the consequences of Marxist ideology — the consequences of the arrogance of modern man, who believes he understands everything and knows everything, who names himself master

of nature and the world (who is the only one who understands them) — for whose sake this planet is in existence. Such was the thinking of man who refused to recognize anything above him, anything higher than himself.

Even the term "environment" may be a product of this anthropocentrism. It implies that whatever is not human is just something that envelops man — surroundings that are inferior to him and that he should tend and develop in his own image. Nothing but the arrogance of an alleged master of the world and superior proprietor of reason could have produced the erroneous concept that life, the economy — the whole world — can be managed from one single center by one single planner.

The Rio de Janeiro conference is taking place at an unusual time. Communism has fallen and a bipolar division of the world into a West and an East has ceased to exist. It is being said more and more often that a new polarization may be developing between the rich countries in the North and the poor in the South.

MEANWHILE

The states of the South find it difficult to overcome their mistrust of the North. They believe that the northern countries should finally understand that today's patterns of production and consumption, besides not being sustainable, are the principal cause of the threat facing the global ecosystem, and that the northern states therefore have to accept substantial blame for environmental degradation in the poorer countries. They have a right to expect that the northern countries will change their profligate way of life and help find a way to sustainable development for other countries as well. If they do not find the understanding they expect, they will feel frustrated.

The northern states, in turn, point out that they are already giving the South considerable financial assistance, and that this assistance is not used efficiently or distributed fairly — and sometimes is even lost in the safes of those who do not need it at all and who actually impede changes that would provide for the growth needed by the countries concerned. Moreover, the northern countries are confronted with a worldwide recession to work 40 hours a week. The average German worker puts in a 38½-hour week.

Germany's real secret is its willingness to invest in its workers — not just with free time and cash incentives, but with training programs and quality education. Students who pass the entrance exams attend German universities free of charge, something that should put those who herald the United States as the "land of equal opportunity" to shame.

German workers are given plenty of opportunity to play, but they work hard. The German worker may cost 1½ times the cost of an American worker, but perhaps German companies get 1½ times the work in return. Instead of

and do not show much willingness to mobilize new financial resources.

Many post-Communist countries, Czechoslovakia in particular, find themselves in a special position on the North-South issue. No more than 50 years ago, my country was one of the world's most advanced states. We had modern industry, a well-educated and skilled population and a model welfare policy. Forty years of Communist rule was enough to bring Czechoslovakia economically down to the level of certain southern countries. We have had a bitter experience of dramatic decline for which we hardly find a parallel in modern history.

We have many problems in common with the so-called Third World and are turning to the most advanced states for assistance. Meanwhile, our way of thinking is still that of the advanced industrial North and we have a fairly good chance of making up for the loss soon. Maybe that is why we are able to see things from both sides; maybe that is why we know that an isolated course of action suggested by one side or the other would not be the solution.

The only solution is indicated by the word "and." It lies in the combination of economic growth and respect for the environment. This has been the essence of the concept of sustainable development that was put forward five years ago by the Brundtland Commission (named for Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Norwegian prime minister) and that is on the agenda of the Rio conference. In other words, the key is to maintain economic development, yet to do it in a way that would be in keeping with the needs of both man and nature.

This is not just a technical, economic or ecological task. This tremendous challenge has a moral and spiritual dimension. The past era has taught us, survivors of the totalitarian regime, one

very good lesson — man cannot command wind and rain, as a propaganda song once promised in my country.

Man is not an omnipotent master of the universe, allowed to do with impunity whatever suits him at the moment. The world we live in is made of an immensely complex and mysterious tissue about which we know very little and which we must treat with utmost humility.

In the next few days, Czechoslovakia will hold parliamentary elections whose outcome will determine its future political developments and may be a decisive factor for stability in the whole troubled region of Central and Eastern Europe. That is why I have stayed home, much as I wish I were in Rio. I do not want the haughty forces of industrial arrogance that for 40 years systematically ruined the Czech and Slovak landscape to come back to power and to continue to devastate spirit and nature alike.

At the same time, I am looking to Rio in the hope that the conference will fulfill the difficult task it has to tackle and that it finds a way of resolving all the pending sensitive issues so that the world, on the threshold of the new millennium, may do away with what divides peoples and create conditions for genuine cooperation among all peoples.

The New York Times.

Husband's Postscript

Richard Reeves, who wrote on this page yesterday about his wife's campaign, adds this:

"I'm getting my mommy back! I'm getting my mommy back!" chanted Fiona O'Neill Reeves, bouncing into our bedroom, almost hidden beneath balloons from the night before at 6:30 Wednesday morning. California's loss was her gain; mine, too. Her mom, my wife, lost in her race for the State Senate.

They were, in fact, still counting the votes in the 23rd State Senate District, covering the area from West Hollywood to Malibu and Thousand Oaks. But Catherine O'Neill was getting only 28 percent of them, while her opponents, Senator Herschel Rosenthal and Assemblyman Tom Hayden, were in the mid-30s.

The race was for the Democratic nomination, but it amounted to election because there was no Republican candidate. Her opponents each spent more than \$800,000 — most of it on mail saying what a terrible person she is — compared with the \$180,000 she raised. There's a story there.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The German Example

Regarding "Why Are German Workers Striking? To Preserve Their Soft Life" (May 4) by Marc Fisher:

If German workers were half as lazy and complacent as Mr. Fisher suggests, it is all the more astounding that their economy does so impressively well.

Germany is a leading export nation with perhaps the most highly trained work force in the world. Granted, productivity is going down because of the addition of the new states. Chancellor Helmut Kohl called for \$23 billion this year to help rebuild the East. Western Germans are financing this through higher taxes with a minimum of grumbling.

Western Germans and foreign investors alike agree that it is only a matter of time before the new states catch up and start making their contribution.

American jaws should drop when they hear that most German companies offer six weeks' vacation. Women are given six weeks' full pay before giving birth and eight weeks following birth.

American companies seem reluctant to allow employees to share in the profits and they hand out vacation time grudgingly. Giving pay for no work goes against the American grain. The German philosophy is that workers who are rested and well-treated concentrate on their work, take pride in it and work harder. American companies require employ-

ees to work 40 hours a week. The average German worker puts in a 38½-hour week.

Germany's real secret is its willingness to invest in its workers — not just with free time and cash incentives, but with training programs and quality education.

Students who pass the entrance exams attend German universities free of charge, something that should put those who herald the United States as the "land of equal opportunity" to shame.

German workers are given plenty of opportunity to play, but they work hard. The German worker may cost 1½ times the cost of an American worker, but perhaps German companies get 1½ times the work in return. Instead of

bragging the Germans their prosperity, Americans should tap into the secret to the German's success.

LINDA YORK, Malibu, Germany.

Drop the Name, Too

Regarding the editorial "Recognize Macedonia" (May 17):

The newly independent state calling itself Macedonia has renounced all territorial claims. It should also stop using the name. If labels of commercial products are protected, should states be free to use names that belong to others? CHRISTOS LIAPIS, Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Royal College of Music. The Council of the Royal College of Music wishes to appoint a musician of proven excellence to assume the post of Director during the Academic Year 1992-93. The applicant must be seen as credible both within the College and outside, with the commitment and vision required to assume the appointment on the retirement of the current Director, Mr Michael Gough Matthews.

FRUIT OF THE LOOM. Fruit of the Loom USA, the dominant market leader in T-Shirts, sweatshirts and leisurewear wish to recruit a Commercial Director for Benelux. This is a new position created through planned growth/expansion of its European operations.

ACCOUNT MANAGERS. Satisfy Your Appetite For Success. ...in this challenging food industry sales opportunity with U.S.-based Protein Technologies International. We are a major supplier of soy protein and fiber products to enhance the quality of everyday foods in more than 45 countries.

\$150 - \$900 A DAY! CONSULTING JOBS. Employees are now hiring 5,000 people per month for P/T consulting projects, despite the recession. Immediate openings in your area, nationwide and overseas.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY IN PARIS. Invites Applications for teaching positions in its graduate programs in BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) seeks an innovative leader with a proven record in research and research management as its DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR GERMLASM DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH. About 600 staff serve in the Division, including 50 international and 100 national scientists.

DIRECTOR OF MARKETING & SALES Telecommunications. GTE Spacenet International is seeking a seasoned professional to direct the marketing, sales, and customer service operations of Sovintel, a unique telecommunications joint venture in Moscow that provides international voice/fax connections to major hotels and numerous business properties.

BERNARD KRIEF CONSULTING GROUP has openings for 2 Project Managers 6 Senior Consultants. The successful applicant must be an experienced consultant in the following fields: Operating audits, Structural reorganizations, Strategic restructurings, International marketing, Financial audits, Privatization.

YOU SAW THIS AD! So did nearly half a million well-educated, influential and successful readers. Shouldn't you too place your recruitment ads in the International Herald Tribune?

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the following: prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like IBM, GE, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like Microsoft, Apple, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, Coca-Cola, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like Johnson & Johnson, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like Nike, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Vol, P/E, High, Low, %Chg. Lists various stocks like McDonald's, etc.

In HONG KONG, DISCOVER THE TWO PATHS TO SHANGRI-LA.

Situated in the centres of commerce with uninterrupted views of Victoria Harbour. The Island Shangri-La in Pacific Place and the Kowloon Shangri-La in Tsim Sha Tsui. The preferred choices in Hong Kong.



For reservations and information, call your travel agent or the Island Shangri-La: (852)877-3838, fax (852)521-8742 and Kowloon Shangri-La: (852)721-2111, fax (852)723-8066.

Advertisement for International Cookies on the Industry. Includes a large 'C' logo and text about cookies.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns: Country, Unit, Rate. Lists various countries and their currency rates.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns: Currency, Rate. Lists various currencies and their values relative to the dollar.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns: Instrument, Rate. Lists various financial instruments and their interest rates.

(Continued on page 11)

مكنا من الأهل

BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1992

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Cookies on Cutting Edge Of Industry's Slimming

By Linda Grant Los Angeles Times Service COSTA MESA, California — To open her Mrs. Fields Cookies store in the shopping center each morning, Janet Osinski, 21, warms up her computer even before she starts warming up the oven. Calling up a daily planner, she plugs in a few crucial facts: Rain expected. Daylight saving time. Schools on holiday. A recent earthquake.

She sits back. Ms. Osinski's screen tells her how many customers dropped in each hour last year, predicts which cookie today's customers are likely to want and calculates how much dough to mix — and by what time. The computer might nudge her to offer free samples.

Although the aroma of a chocolate-chip cookie does not trigger immediate association with state-of-the-art management, Mrs. Fields and Janet Osinski are at the front of efforts to squeeze higher productivity out of America's service businesses.

It is a crucial challenge. Entertainment, hotels, health care, professional services, advertising, retailing, transportation, communications, insurance and banking are becoming the heart of the U.S. economy. Over the past two years, it has become the turn of the service companies and their workers to step up to the chopping block. Deregulation and foreign competition have hit.

Riding a wave of growth in the 1980s, service companies added 20 million jobs with scant regard to cost. At the same time, the industry invested \$800 billion in computer hardware and probably an equal amount in software. What they get in return was pitiful — productivity increases of 0.7 percent.

ENTER RANDALL K. FIELDS. A former computer programmer, he is chairman of Fields Software Group, an affiliate of Mrs. Fields Cookies, the Utah company founded and run by his wife, Debbi.

The software custom-built by Randall Fields allows store managers such as Janet Osinski and Debbi Fields herself to do what they do best: concentrate on the customer. "We couldn't run the company one week without it," he said of the computer program. Mrs. Fields Cookies has grown from a store in Palo Alto, California, in 1977 to more than 600 in 35 U.S. states and six countries.

Four years ago, Mrs. Fields acquired La Petite Boulangerie from PepsiCo. The parent company employed 53 people at headquarters to run the 119 bakery outlets. Within four weeks, the computers had cut that number to three.

Baked goods are hardly the only context. When Fleet Financial acquired Bank of New England last year, the Rhode Island bank-holding company consolidated two data-processing centers into one. The move is expected to slice 50 percent off the data-processing budget of \$180 million.

Still struggling with costly bad-loan portfolios, commercial banks remain the most traumatized service segment. As Congress removes barriers to interstate banking, more and more weak banks will be eliminated; observers expect the industry to contract from today's 12,000 to about 5,000.

Amid the banking gloom, however, one ray of light is Banc One Corp. The Ohio bank tallies the highest return on assets in the industry, and its market value exceeds that of Citicorp, the No. 1 bank in terms of assets.

Banc One, with \$46.3 billion in assets, has achieved such dominance in part by pursuing a strategy that proved successful in the restructuring of manufacturing companies: It has decentralized operations, but constantly circulates throughout its 51 affiliates the ideas initiated by various units.

A recent study by the Boston Consulting Group, for example, applauds the fact that Banc One's affiliates are so powerful they can override headquarters on marketing.

It has become the turn of the service companies to step up to the chopping block.

Europe Proceeds With Caution

A Rethink by Business? Mark's Role Reaffirmed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Businesses are likely to move more slowly in implementing European investment strategies following Denmark's referendum on European union, economists said Wednesday.

"This obviously will have an impact on currency stability and the desire of companies to invest on the fringes of Europe," said Christopher Jukes, economist at S.G. Warburg. Multinational companies have spent billions on pan-European strategies in recent years with the prospect of a seamless market of more than 300 million people.

Companies are assured that trade barriers are set to fall, as agreed earlier, but a second step, in the Maastricht treaty, would create a single EC currency and closer political cooperation.

Large companies favored union as a way of eliminating the cost of currency swings and bureaucratic red tape. The Danish vote puts the plan in doubt. "The Maastricht treaty is dead," said J.P. Morgan economist, Laurence Kantor. "The most likely outcome over the longer term is a revised and watered down treaty."

Other analysts and company officials were quick to point out that the Community had already traveled far in breaking down economic barriers to doing business across Europe's borders. "With Maastricht, monetary union would give businesses an environment that is completely secure. But even without it, things are reasonably secure," said Sophie Blanchain, European strategist for Lehman Brothers. "This setback won't change strategies that much."

Some saw the potential failure of the Maastricht agreement as a chance to reshape an EC accord in a way that would emphasize financial goals over political ones. "Denmark has ended the fudge. We now need serious constitutional thinking," said Peter Morgan, director general of the Institute of Directors, a group that sees threats to free-market principles from an overly powerful EC.

But business leaders of all stripes expressed regret at the discord following the Danish vote. "I am convinced that building Europe is our last chance to win respect in the world and to remain competitive," said the chairman of the French employers' federation.

Some worried that EC governments now might choose to ignore light economic policy controls laid down in the treaty that includes a blueprint for a single EC currency by 1999. "Monetary union has got to have a big influence on where one invests in Europe over the decade," said Gordon Price, global strategist for the British fund manager Equity & Law.

Toy Firm Delays Expansion After Vote Denmark's Lego toy company said in Copenhagen that it was delaying plans to build a new factory because of the referendum. Lego, which sells a patented plastic brick, planned to spend up to \$48 million on a new factory and training center.

"Lego's leadership believes that in a very short time Denmark will lack influence in the EC," the company said. "Lego would then be without a production unit in the new EC union."

Echoing the warnings of Danish business leaders during the referendum, Lego said Denmark's rejection of the treaty left it "in a worse position than the countries which are now on their way into the new EC Union."

In other economic developments following the vote: • British government bond prices tumbled as much as 1 point. • In Paris, President François Mitterrand's move to consult French voters on the Maastricht treaty pushed French financial markets sharply lower. The French road-financing agency and France Telecom abandoned plans to sell European currency unit bonds.

• In Copenhagen, the chairman of the Federation of Danish Banks, Knud Sorensen, predicted increasing interest rates and a suspension of planned investment. Mr. Sorensen, who is also chief executive of Den Danske Bank, said, "From today, Denmark's future on the map of Europe is far from certain." The Danish Central Bank raised 14-day interest rates on Wednesday. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Bonn Sees GNP Up 3% in 1993, Warns on Prices

BONN — Germany issued Wednesday upbeat forecasts for the economy next year, but Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann tempered the optimism with a call for action to rein in rising budget deficits, interest rates and inflation.

Mr. Möllemann said he would call federal, state and central bank officials, as well as unions and employers, together this autumn for "concerted action" to revive the ailing economy of Eastern Germany.

His ministry predicted that the German gross national product would expand by 3 percent in 1993 in real terms, with Western Germany's GNP up 2.5 percent, after growth of 1.5 percent in 1992.

Eastern Germany's GNP is expected to show growth of 9 to 11 percent, following expansion of 8 to 10 percent this year.

The ministry also forecast that inflation in Western Germany would ease to 3.5 percent in 1993, from 4 percent this year.

Economists termed the forecasts over-optimistic, and warned that strong first-quarter growth should not be given too much weight.

Underlining the problems that have arisen from reunification, the cabinet on Wednesday postponed until July 1 a decision on whether to extend subsidies aimed at luring more investors to Eastern Germany.

Mr. Möllemann, speaking after the cabinet meeting, said there were differences of opinion over the best way to stimulate greater investment in the east, but that the coalition government had agreed that more efforts were needed.

Coalition sources said that Finance Minister Theo Waigel had blocked the extension of investment subsidies, due to worries about financing them.

Mr. Möllemann also said that drastic action was required if Germany was to master the economic challenges of reunification.

Germany pumped 140 billion Deutsche marks (\$87.1 billion) into the east in 1991 and will transfer another 180 billion DM this year. Economists say there is still no self-sustaining recovery in the region.

The fall meeting that Mr. Möllemann announced would be the first such session of all major participants in the economy since the mid-1970s, when the unions pulled out.

Mr. Möllemann said that his plan would have extended investment subsidies for the east through 1996, with the rates gradually falling to 5 percent from 12 percent currently.

Central Bank Governors Are Upbeat on Growth

TORONTO — Central bank governors of the principal industrialized countries painted an upbeat picture of economic expansion in talks Wednesday with the world's leading commercial bankers, in the concluding session of their annual meeting here.

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, told the bankers that he continued to see signs of a credit crunch resulting from a reluctance of banks to lend but that this was diminishing.

Bankers also reported that officials had said that budget constraints had left no room for additional expansion and that prudence dictated little room for additional monetary easing.

Robin Leigh-Pemberton, head of the Bank of England, told journalists that the Group of Seven should remain "a counter-inflation club," guarding against its possible resurgence. Mr. Greenspan said he was concerned about the persistent high level of long-term interest rates.

Bulgaria-EFTA Talks Due

GENEVA — Bulgaria and the seven-nation European Free Trade Agreement decided on Wednesday to begin negotiations on a free-trade agreement, officials said.

Following precedents set by other East European states, Bulgaria agreed with EFTA to set up a joint subcommittee that would negotiate the terms of the free-trade zone. Bulgaria will conduct the talks in parallel with negotiations on free trade with the European Community.

The agreement to start negotiations was reached at a joint committee meeting under an EFTA-Bulgaria cooperation agreement. The chairman of the meeting, Kjartan Johansson of Iceland, said that negotiations could begin in September.

Meanwhile in Geneva, EFTA confirmed it would forge ahead with the European Community on formation of the European Economic Area, despite Denmark's rejection of the Maastricht treaty. "The EEA will not be affected by the referendum," an EFTA spokesman said.

A Supercomputer Guru Scoffs at Race for Speed

By John Markoff New York Times Service BLOOMINGTON, Minnesota — After five years of secrecy, one of the most respected supercomputer designers has stepped back into the spotlight and told a gathering of scientists and executives that the companies trying to build the world's latest supercomputer are racing toward the wrong goal.

Steve S. Chen, who achieved his reputation as an iconoclastic supercomputer engineer during the 1980s by leading a design team at Cray Research Corp., has not been heard from publicly since he left Cray in 1987.

At the time, the company was facing a shortage of development funds and a surfeit of egos — primarily his and that of the company's founder, Seymour Cray.

For the computer industry, waiting for Mr. Chen has been more than an exercise in idle curiosity. Because he designed some of the most successful machines in the current generation of supercomputers, and because he is an engineer now being subsidized by the world's biggest computer company, International Business Machines Corp., the industry has been looking to Mr. Chen for a vision of its future.

On Tuesday, in a talk that was his first public discussion since founding Supercomputer Systems Inc. five years ago, Mr. Chen hammered away at a single theme: He said that supercomputer makers had become too obsessed with what designers derisively refer to as "mechloofs" — the ability of a computer to perform billions or even trillions of calculations a second.

The future, he said, lay not so much in more speed but in building different software tools to inspire creativity on the part of the engineers and scientists who use the machines.

"If you can solve the problem you have today with your present computer, don't bother to get a supercomputer," he told a group of about 40 computer designers, software developers and research experts meeting here.

Instead, he said, computer users should wait for the next generation of supercomputers, which would drastically shorten the time it took engineers to design products like cars and airplanes and to master problems that now defy solution.

Waiting would benefit not only computer users, but Mr. Chen, whose first product is not expected to reach the market for several years.

With the backing of IBM and a number of industrial partners, Mr. Chen, who is 48, has for five years been huddled up in his Eau Claire, Wisconsin, headquarters.

He has built Supercomputer Systems into a company with 300 em-

New Chip Powers Sales Surge for Intel in Europe

DUBLIN — Intel Corp. had a powerful surge in European sales last year and is set for a strong 1992 because of its new 486 computer chip, but Japanese semiconductor companies appear the best positioned for long-term growth in Europe, the Dataquest research company said Wednesday.

Intel's 1991 sales in a mostly stagnant European semiconductor market grew 22.2 percent, to \$760 million, Dataquest Europe Ltd. said at its annual European semiconductor industry conference.

That put the U.S. chipmaker in fifth place among European semiconductor companies, but it was the only one of the top five to show a big rise in revenue. Philips Electronics NV remains the largest chipmaker, with European sales of \$1.17 billion, up 1.5 percent, followed by Siemens AG, down 0.6 percent to \$958 million. SGS Thomson Microelectronics BV, down 2.3 percent to \$887 million.

See INTEL, Page 11

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes sub-sections for Cross Rates and Other Dollar Values.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and U.S. Money Market Funds. Includes sub-sections for Eurocurrency Deposits and Key Money Rates.

GOLD

Table with columns for Location, Price, and other gold market data.

Large advertisement for New York International Trade Mission. Includes the text 'NEW YORK THE BUSINESS CAPITAL OF THE WORLD.' and details about the June 1-5 mission to the UK and France.

Table with columns for U.S. Money Market Funds, GOLD, and other financial data. Includes sub-sections for U.S. Money Market Funds and GOLD.

MARKET DIARY

Stocks End Higher As 2 Sectors Rally

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed higher Wednesday, helped by rallies in oil and auto shares. The Dow Jones industrial average, which had fallen 17.11 points on Tuesday, advanced 10.89 points to 3,406.99.

Advances nosed out declines on the New York Stock Exchange.

N.Y. Stocks

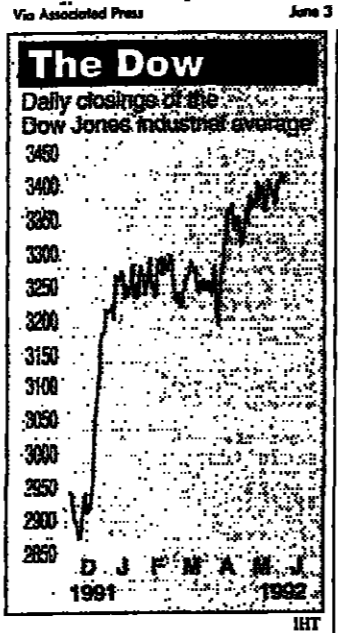
where volume rose to 207 million shares, from the 200.6 million traded on Tuesday. Oil shares surged following a report from the American Petroleum Institute late Tuesday that crude oil inventories had dropped 4.6 billion barrels in the latest week. The report boosted crude oil prices as well.

"The economy is definitely doing better," said Jim Benning, a trader at BT Brokerage. "All the numbers just keep confirming it." Trude Latimer, chief market strategist at Wayne Grayson Capital Corp., said the market was being helped by some bargain-hunting. But "the same big stocks" continued to move the market, she said. "The buying is not spreading to the other groups."

Signs that the recovery might be gathering momentum have lately spurred buying in cyclical stocks, including the auto group. Maxus Energy rose 4% to 64 1/2, after the oil and gas exploration company sold 512 million worth of common stock.

American Express continued to strengthen on expectations of strong earnings, traders said. It gained 1/2% to 54 1/2. Among blue chips, IBM fell 1/2% to 89 1/2. Philip Morris was down 1/4% to 76 1/2, and Merck was up 1/4% to 49 1/4.

International Corona led the American Stock Exchange actives, up 1/4% to 46. Centocor led the over-the-counter actives, up 3/4% to 14 1/4, after announcing it had received approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to start a new test of its HA-1A/Centocor drug, a human monoclonal antibody designed to fight blood infections. Advanced Teleson rose 3/4% to 2 1/4, on the announcement of a definitive merger agreement with LDDS Communications. (Bloomberg, UPI)



D J I A S 1991 1992

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Active stocks.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for AMEX Most Active stocks.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Diary.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for Amex Diary.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NASDAQ Diary.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages: Industrials, Utilities, Finance, SP 500.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes: Industrials, Utilities, Finance, SP 500.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes: Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance, SP 500.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes: Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance, SP 500.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index: High, Low, Close, Change.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages: 30 Bonds, 100 Bonds, Industrials.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales: NYSE adv. volume, NYSE adv. value, NYSE adv. shares.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading: Buy, Sell, Short.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 Index Options: Price, Bid, Ask, Open, High, Low, Close, Change.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing EUROPEAN FUTURES: Food, SOYBEAN, WHEAT, CORN.

Metals

Table showing Metals: ALUMINUM, COPPER, GOLD, SILVER.

Financial

Table showing Financial: 3-MONTH STERLING, 3-MONTH EURO, 3-MONTH EURO.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes: FTSE 100, DAX, Nikkei.

Spot Commodities

Table showing Spot Commodities: Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Sugar.

Dividends

Table showing Dividends: Company, Dividend, Yield.

Foreign Exchange

Table showing Foreign Exchange: GBP, JPY, DEM, CHF.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. FUTURES: Grains, Soybeans, Corn.

Metals

Table showing Metals: Copper, Gold, Silver.

Livestock

Table showing Livestock: Cattle, Hogs, Pigs.

Financial

Table showing Financial: US TREASURY BONDS, FEDERAL RESERVE.

Food

Table showing Food: COFFEE, SUGAR, WHEAT.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes: S&P 500, NYSE, AMEX.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes: Energy, Metals, Grains.

Market Guide

Table showing Market Guide: CFTC, NYMEX, COMEX.

Salomon Names Denham Chairman

NEW YORK (AP) — Salomon Inc. on Wednesday elected a lawyer who helped guide the firm through the recovery from its Treasury bond scandal to replace the investor Warren E. Buffett as chairman. Robert E. Denham, 46, was named chairman and chief executive of the parent company of Salomon Brothers and Fibero Energy.

U.S. Factory Orders Gained in April

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Orders received by U.S. factories rose for a fourth straight month in April, aided by more demand for transportation and defense goods, the Commerce Department said Wednesday. The 1 percent gain in April orders, to a seasonally adjusted \$243.9 billion, followed a revised 1.9 percent increase in March orders and was in line with expectations for a 0.9 percent rise.

U.S. Car Sales Fell Slightly in May

DETROIT (Reuters) — Preliminary statistics from U.S. automobile manufacturers indicated that domestic car sales reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of around 6.5 million units in late May, down from a 6.6 million unit rate in the like period a year ago. Chrysler Corp. said its car sales for the month of May fell 10.1 percent. Ford Motor Co. said car sales in the 21st of May period increased 10.8 percent.

TWA Had \$86 Million Loss in Quarter

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — Trans World Airlines reported Wednesday a net loss of \$86.3 million for the three months that ended March 31, saying increased traffic gave it improved results from the first-quarter 1991 loss of \$88.2 million. In a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, TWA said it had a first-quarter operating loss of \$104.2 million, down 28 percent from its operating loss a year earlier. Operating losses are those incurred from normal operations, not extraordinary items.

Shareholders Suing Bristol-Myers

NEW YORK (AP) — Several lawsuits were filed Wednesday against Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., charging the drug giant's executives with misleading the public about the strength of its earnings. Bristol-Myers stock has fallen nearly 10 percent this week, and closed on Wednesday down 50 cents at \$66.375.

For the Record

The Anchorage Times published its last edition Wednesday, succumbing to heavy losses at the end of a newspaper war. Merck & Co. received approval for its prostate drug Proscar from Britain's Medicines Control Agency. James Hoge, publisher of the New York Daily News during its recent strike, has been chosen as editor of Foreign Affairs. Allied-Signal Inc. said it had won a \$400 million contract to supply the auxiliary power-generating system for the Air Force F-22 fighter. (APX)

MARK: Investors Dash for Safety

(Continued from first finance page) ation to meet the objections of Denmark, where the treaty was rejected on Tuesday by a narrow majority of 46,000 votes. "There's still a political willingness to arrive at a single currency," said Stefan Collignon, director of the Association for the Monetary Union of Europe. Paris-based pressure is...

cy and an outer circle of more loosely affiliated states, he said. Mr. Duris of Chemical Bank said he envisioned a "à la carte" Europe, where countries pick certain aspects of the union plan and reject others. Germany, France and the Benelux countries would be perceived as moving toward union most quickly, and it is there that investors would put their money.

Economists said the uncertainty shrouding the future of European monetary union could raise the specter of realignments in the European Monetary System, which have been political taboo for the last several years. Pressure against realignments has grown even stronger since the December summit in Maastricht, the Netherlands, mapped out the timetable for monetary union.

The lira, which took one of the hardest knocks on Wednesday, is often cited as a prime candidate for a devaluation. The effects of the mark's strength were felt earlier in London trading, pushing the dollar down to 1.6050 DM from 1.6085 DM on Tuesday. The U.S. currency rose, however, to 127.70 yen from 127.44 yen.

GM to Sell Robotics Stake to Fanuc

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. said Wednesday it would sell its 50 percent stake in GMFanuc Robotics Corp. to Fanuc Ltd. of Japan for an undisclosed amount by the end of this year. GM and Fanuc formed the 50-50 joint venture in 1982 to design, manufacture and sell robotics systems. GMFanuc's worldwide sales last year totaled about \$260 million. GMFanuc, based in Michigan, has about 30 percent of the U.S. robotics market, which is valued at about \$500 million a year, a company spokesman said. GMFanuc said the sale, which is subject to government approval, was not expected to have any effect on management or its 670 workers in Michigan, Europe and Canada.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table showing World Stock Markets: Amsterdam, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Montreal, Toronto.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes: S&P 500, NYSE, AMEX, Dow Jones.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes: Energy, Metals, Grains.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table showing U.S. / AT THE CLOSE: Bond futures, Treasury bills, Treasury notes, Treasury bonds, Municipal bonds, Eurodollars, US Treasury bonds, US Treasury notes, US Treasury bonds.

Reed's Pro Despite the... Lloyd's Chief... NYSE... Wednesdays... Solution to Puzzle of June

مركز الأخبار

SPORTS BASEBALL

Mets Are Grand A Second Night

The Associated Press
After an offensive drought that had the fans in Shea Stadium booing unmercifully through a four-game losing streak, the New York Mets have rebounded in grand fashion.

"They just have to load the bases more," Eddie Murray said Tuesday night after his grand slam home run gave the Mets a 4-3 victory over the slumping San Francisco Giants.

Murray's bases-loaded homer, which put the Mets on the thresh-

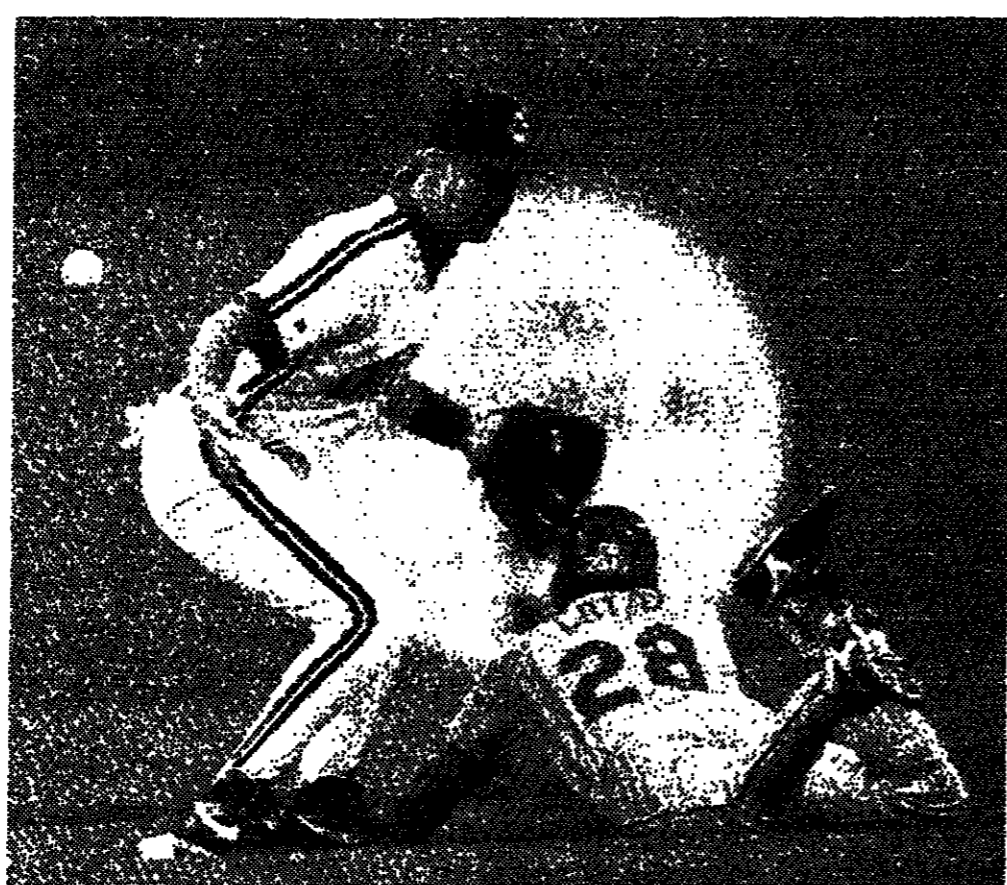
Mitch Williams in the last of the ninth to give Atlanta its fifth straight victory. Philadelphia had tied in the top of the ninth on a wild pitch by Mike Stanton.

Cubs 3, Padres 2: Andre Dawson hit a two-run homer in the ninth in Chicago and Mark Grace singled in the winning run in the 13th.

Frank Seminara, a 25-year-old right-hander making his major league debut for San Diego, had a three-hit shutout when he left in the seventh after being struck on his pitching elbow by Grace's time-drive single. Dawson tied the game with his eighth homer of the year after Randy Myers walked Ryne Sandberg.

Astros 6, Expos 0: Mark Portegal extended his home winning streak to four games with a six-hitter and got key defensive help as Houston beat Montreal.

A bases-loaded double play ended the second inning and Steve Finley's leaping catch at the wall prevented Arnie Cianfrocco from getting a hit in the fourth. Finley again foiled Cianfrocco in the seventh with a diving catch.



The ball was lost as Seattle's Henry Cotto slid past Mark Lewis to second base, but Cleveland won for the sixth time in seven games on Glenallen Hill's two-run homer in the seventh inning.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

old of a major league record, was their second in as many nights. No National League team has hit grand slams in three straight games. The Milwaukee Brewers of the American League did so in the first three games of the 1978 season.

The Mets loaded the bases off Trevor Wilson in the third inning on a single and two walks with one out. Murray hit the next pitch 403 feet (123 meters) to left field to tie Babe Ruth, Henry Aaron and Dave Kingman for fifth place on the all-time grand slam list with 16.

Murray is 5-for-6 with 14 runs batted in when hitting with the bases loaded this year and 76 for 180 (.422) lifetime with 234 RBIs. It was his first grand slam since April 10, 1989.

In 13th, Jays' Luck Continues to Hold

United Press International
The motto "last but not least" has taken on a new meaning for those gritty Blue Jays from Toronto.

Derek Bell's sacrifice in the 13th inning scored Kelly Gruber with the go-ahead run and Tom Henke picked up his second save in two nights as the Blue Jays beat the

Gruber led off the 13th with a double off Gary Wayne, the Twins' fourth pitcher, then advanced on Olerud's sacrifice and scored on Bell's fly to center. The Jays added an insurance run when Pat Borders followed with a double and scored on Manuel Lee's single.

Kirby Puckett went 4-for-6 for Minnesota, raising his league-leading hit total to 71 and his batting average to .345. The Twins dropped only their third home game in their last 12.

Minnesota struck Pat Mahomes to a 4-0 lead, but the rookie lasted only five innings and left with the score tied. He gave up six hits, walked two and struck out one.

Indians 4, Mariners 3: In Cleveland, Glenallen Hill's two-run homer in the seventh inning gave the Indians their sixth victory in seven games. Hill also hit a run-scoring double and teammate Sandy Alomar had three hits.

Brewers 5, Tigers 4: In Milwau-

kee, Scott Fletcher broke a tie with a run-scoring single in the seventh, and Dante Bichette hit a two-run double to help hand Detroit its sixth straight loss.

Rangers 8, Yankees 2: In Arlington, Texas, Dean Palmer hit a three-run homer and Bobby Witt held New York to six hits through eight innings. Witt lowered his earned-run average in his last four starts to 1.69 and worked into the eighth inning for the fourth consecutive time as the Rangers ended a three-game losing streak — which followed seven straight victories.

Ripken's homer extended his hitting streak to 12 games, and the Baltimore shortstop was playing in his 1,623rd straight game.

Athletics 5, Red Sox 4: In Oakland, California, Terry Steinbach keyed a four-run sixth with a two-run triple while Mike Moore, who gave up seven hits and four runs, only one of which was earned, ended a personal 10-game losing streak against Boston. Dennis Eckersley came on with one out in the eighth and finished up for his 23rd consecutive save, 19 this season.

over eight innings before giving way to Jeff Montgomery, who picked up his ninth save of the year.

Orioles 4, Angels 2: In Anaheim, California, Cal Ripken hit a two-run homer and his brother Billy drove in the go-ahead run with a sacrifice fly to help Baltimore extend its winning streak to four games. The Angels have lost nine of their last 10.

Ripken's homer extended his hitting streak to 12 games, and the Baltimore shortstop was playing in his 1,623rd straight game.

Athletics 5, Red Sox 4: In Oakland, California, Terry Steinbach keyed a four-run sixth with a two-run triple while Mike Moore, who gave up seven hits and four runs, only one of which was earned, ended a personal 10-game losing streak against Boston. Dennis Eckersley came on with one out in the eighth and finished up for his 23rd consecutive save, 19 this season.

Vincent Ponders 2 Scoundrels

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Fay Vincent has been thinking a lot about his two most famous scoundrels, and you can tell that the commissioner of major league baseball has decided what to do about them.

He's ready to lift George Steinbrenner's banishment as active owner of the New York Yankees. But even if Pete Rose, the all-time hit king, confesses to having bet on the Cincinnati Reds, Vincent may never lift that lifetime ban.

Vincent said he has decided what to do about Steinbrenner and will "announce that shortly." But subsequent comments in an interview Tuesday left little room for doubt: Vincent is going to let Steinbrenner return to the Yankees.

"Everywhere I go, fans say, 'Don't let him back,'" said Vincent. "But I say, 'Do you want me to be fair? Then they never say anything.'"

produced his own Make George Disappear document and Steinbrenner signed it.

"Had he behaved as a gentleman and asked, six months later, for me to reconsider, if he had said, 'I had had lawyers' or 'I made a bad deal,' you know that I would have" reopened the issue.

Vincent's conclusion: "There has to be equity. He signed an agreement that does not comport with the original offense."

So Vincent soon will give Steinbrenner the terms and conditions of his reinstatement, a return that could be about a year away. That should take care of the Yankees — who have climbed back above .500 in his absence — for the rest of the century.

For Vincent, Steinbrenner is always comedy and Rose always tragedy.

"If I were Reuben Katz," Vincent said of Rose's attorney, "I'd wait to see what happens in the Steinbrenner case. Then he can say, 'How can you be adjusting a sanction in one case and not in the other?'" The Rose issue will come up very quickly after the Steinbrenner decision.

Vincent wishes to point out, in advance, that the two cases "are connected in the public mind" but that "they have no points of similarity."

"Pete Rose bet on baseball. And he bet on the Reds," Vincent said. "He denies it all the time, but there is no doubt about that."

Still, the length of Steinbrenner's ban — forever — came as a shock to many, including Vincent, who'd merely intended to suspend Steinbrenner for two years. But, in a scene of high camp, Steinbrenner luffed and puffed around Vincent's office until he'd ended up suggesting, then signing, a lifetime ban from baseball. Soon enough Steinbrenner realized he'd torn up his membership card in the Great American Botoz Celebrity Club. Suddenly he was just another rich nobody.

For nearly two years, Steinbrenner has ranted outside baseball's gates like some wronged Lear, filing lawsuits and saying any derogatory thing about Vincent that came into his head. He wants his team and his clown nose back. Unfortunately, even the most sublime burlesque must come to an end.

"Let's give reality some credit," said Vincent, who has been about seven jumps ahead of Steinbrenner. "My proposal was a two-year suspension. What eventually came out of that meeting was what he wanted."

"I was flexible," added Vincent, with delicious understatement.

Actually, at a Cape Cod retreat prior to the Steinbrenner showdown, Vincent had been reading the French philosopher La Rochefoucauld and came upon a psychological profile of the ultimate egotist — one who would always prefer anything, even spectacular banishment, to the intolerable anonymity of limbo. "Why, this is George," said Vincent.

ALTHOUGH he wouldn't put it quite this way, the commissioner decided to have some fun. He had a banishment agreement drawn up before Steinbrenner entered the room. "I predicted it," said Vincent. "We knew what it would say."

When Steinbrenner began making rash proposals, Vincent recalled that he said, "Then you should have brought such an agreement to me." Voilà, Vincent

THAT IS baseball's capital offense. Rule 21 is on every clubhouse door. I sign it every year. One-year suspension for gambling on baseball. Lifetime ban for betting on your own team. If I reinstate him, then I change the deterrent. If you do that, you are sending a message: You can bet on baseball and you may not be banned for life.

Rose has always maintained that the late commissioner, Bart Giamatti, double-crossed him. It is clear that Rose's constant sniping at Giamatti angers Vincent, who was Giamatti's close friend.

"We made it clear to Katz that Bart would be free to give his private opinion — that Rose bet on the Reds — even though there was no formal finding," Vincent said. "And we specifically said that if such a question was asked at the press conference, Bart would answer it."

But Rose and Steinbrenner are only two of the problems the commissioner constantly faces. Vincent favors revenue participation by teams and a National Basketball Association-style salary cap. Yet the blue-ribbon two-year study committee of owners and players that has been studying baseball's economic mess has so far agreed on nothing.

"The politics of baseball are murderous," Vincent said.

Slow play is one of the game's most serious problems. Yet last winter Vincent couldn't get the players to even come to a meeting to discuss the issue. He's furious at baseball's progress, if there has been any, in minority hiring.

"I don't know whether I would want to do this again," said Vincent, whose term runs out in two years. "If push came to shove, would I do it again? Yes or no? I don't know what I would do."

Asked whether, when the time comes, he will make his decision based on what will make him happiest, Vincent replied: "Happiness is a commodity in which I deal sparingly."

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota Twins, 7-5, on Tuesday. It was East Division leader's fifth straight victory — all coming in the team's last at-bat, the last two in extra innings.

"We haven't been blowing guys away," said John Olerud, who homered and drove in two runs for Toronto, "but we've been playing good, solid baseball. Hopefully, we can get to where we start swinging the bats a little better and get a few more comfortable leads heading into the ninth inning."

Braves 5, Phillies 3: Terry Pezieton hit a two-run homer off

BOOKS

THE EVENING STAR
By Larry McMurtry. 637 pages. \$23.
Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

AS Aurora Greenway thinks about her granddaughter, Melanie, leaving Texas for a new life in California, she feels her own spirits sink.

"All around them," she thinks, "was evidence of what she knew in her own heart: that life was nothing but a matter of innumerable comings and goings, separations and separateness, of departures from which there might be no certain return." In short, "People left, they died, they didn't come back."

These melancholy thoughts pretty much sum up the dominant mood, not to mention the plot, of "The Evening Star," Larry McMurtry's sequel to his 1975 novel, "Terms of Endearment."

Some 15 years have passed since Aurora's daughter, Emma, died of cancer, and Aurora is now reluctantly entering her 70s. She's still imperious, self-indulgent and impossible, and she's still adept at charming and manipulating her hapless sons. Her main man is still the general, who at the age of 86 is more or less bedridden with a broken leg; her main confidante is still Rosie, her loyal maid. But things in the Greenway clan have changed, and hardly for the better.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagrammed deal, South made a miraculous escape. At the start of the auction North had the misfortune to turn over the spade ace and the heart ten. These were now exposed cards, with penalties due to apply if North-South became defenders. South was barred from one round of bidding, but he had complied with that penalty when he emerged with the remarkable bid of four spades.

The exposed cards cost the team a trick. In three-no-trump West would have been entitled to request the lead of the spade ace, promoting the king, or the lead of the heart ten, forcing a discard of the spade ace. South's four-spade bid was a long shot that might work, and it did.

West led the club ace followed by the diamond ace and South ruffed. He could have made his doubled game by taking the trump finesse, but that would have run a risk of a disastrous 500-point defeat. His goal was to take nine tricks.

South led a heart, and West put up his ace and led his remaining club. South ruffed in the dummy, and could still have made his contract by cashing two heart tricks before crossingruffing. Again this represented a slight risk, and he led a heart to the queen and proceeded to crossruff. He emerged with nine tricks.

WEST
K 6
A 8 2
A J 7 5 3 2
A 7

EAST (D)
5 3
9 7 6
K Q 6
K Q 10 8 2

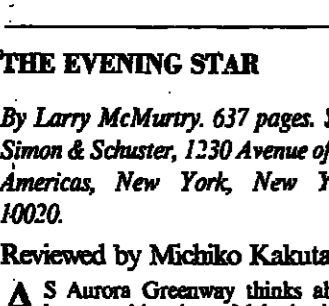
SOUTH
Q J 9 8 7
Q 5 3
J 8 6 5 4

North and South were vulnerable.

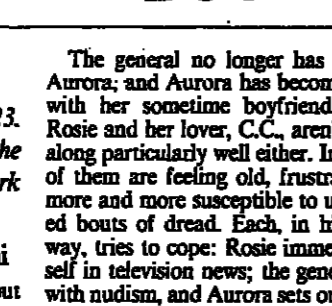
The bidding:
East South West North
Pass Pass 1 N.T. Pass
3 N.T. 4 Pass Pass
Dbl Pass Pass

West led the club ace.

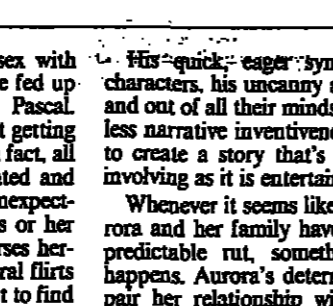
DOONESBURY



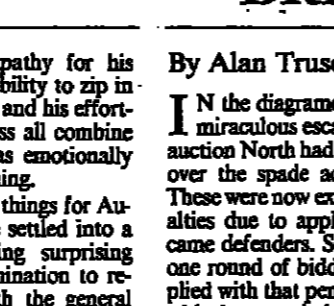
JUMBLE



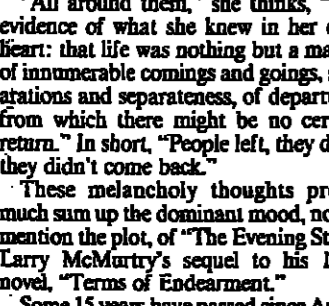
BLONDIE



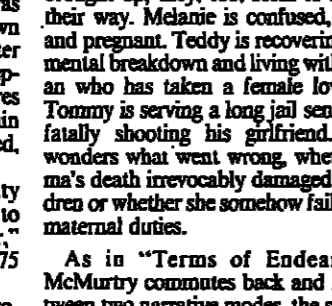
REX MORGAN



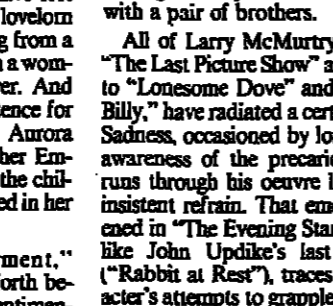
BEETLE BAILEY



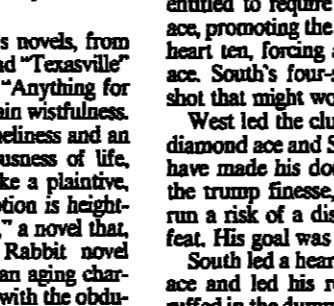
PEANUTS



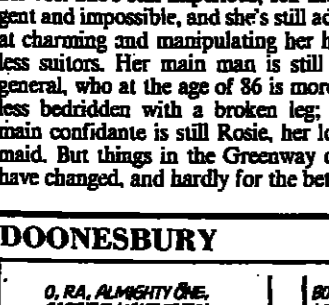
WIZARD OF ID



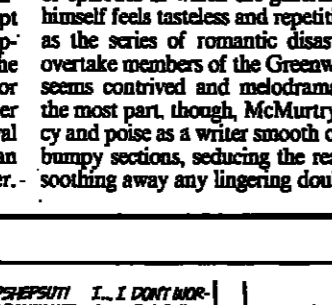
GARFIELD



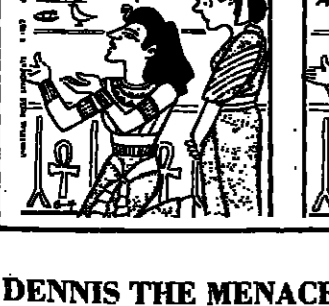
DENNIS THE MENACE



Garfield



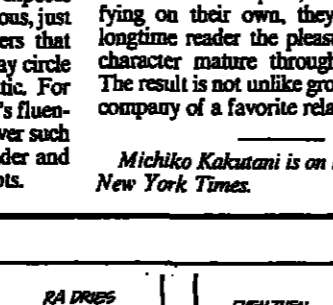
Garfield



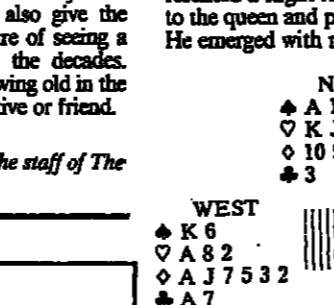
Garfield



Garfield



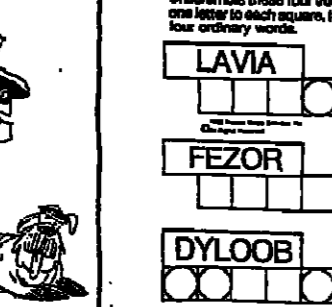
Garfield



Garfield



Garfield



Garfield



Garfield



SPO
Andre
Is Faci
Agassi, to W
Must First G

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
AL East	23	14	.619
AL West	20	17	.541
NL East	18	20	.474
NL West	16	22	.421

Tuesday's Line Scores

AL East	AL West	NL East	NL West
2-1	3-2	4-3	5-4
6-5	7-6	8-7	9-8

"YOU'RE NOT AS SMART AS YOU THINK YOU ARE, AND YOU'RE PROBABLY NOT EVEN AS SMART AS I THINK YOU ARE!"

©1991 G.P. Inc. All rights reserved.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

©1991 G.P. Inc. All rights reserved.

FREE

MAIL ACCESS NUMBERS

1-800-352-3634

©1991 G.P. Inc. All rights reserved.

هكزامن الأهل

SPORTS FRENCH OPEN

Andre the Pirate Is Facing a Bear Agassi, to Win His Title, Must First Get Past Courier

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Wearing a baseball cap and shorts, Jim Courier sat in a porch chair under the thin sun Wednesday afternoon and took a nap. That, at least, was how it appeared on millions of television screens the world over.

There were perhaps 50 cameras aimed like cannons at him, and thousands of people standing all around him, and a cursing left-handed Croatian trying to upset him, and the score was 4-1 against him in the fourth set of a quarterfinal in the French Open, and he was taking, in effect, a 50-second nap.

It is this bear sleeping in the road who threatens to separate Andre Agassi from his own dreams Friday.

"I mean, he is not showing anything," the Croatian, Goran Ivanisevic, said after losing six of the last seven games in his 6-2, 6-1, 2-6, 7-5 defeat by the top-seeded Courier. "I mean, he is not upset."

Winner of 21 consecutive matches, ranked No. 1 in the world, Courier is the defending champion because, last year, he beat Agassi in the fifth set here. On Friday he plays Agassi in a semifinal, Courier at 21 attempting to win his third Grand Slam title. More important, perhaps, is that Agassi at 22 is still trying to win his first.

"I think he's going to win this tournament," said No. 3 seed Pete Sampras after Agassi had vanquished him, 7-6 (8-6), 6-2, 6-1, in an earlier quarterfinal Wednesday. "He just has too much talent not to do it in his career. I think eventually he is going to do it."

"I just have a feeling that Jim's going to win," Sampras said. "I just have that gut feeling. I mean, I don't know, but I've been watching him play all week. I think he is playing the best he could play."

At each tournament Agassi must, by his own choice, make the conversion from David Bowie-odyssey to the role of genuine contender. He began this tournament last week wearing a kerchief tied around his head, a goatee, a dam-



Agassi taming Sampras, 7-6 (8-6), 6-2, 6-1, in Wednesday's quarterfinals: "I have my moments."

ging carrying, long hair tumbling out upon a raggedy-dark ensemble. He looked like a pirate.

Now, why would a pirate be entered in the French Open? It was like one of those situation comedies which lasts for two years on American television — you know, blood-thirsty pirate, bearded forward from the 16th century, trades sword for racket and becomes a role model for children on staid men's tennis tour — and that gave the people something to talk about while he was running through every opponent in three or four sets.

By Wednesday he was hitting forehands of such strength that he was exhaling with the force of a hydraulic pump. Somewhat like Monica Seles, it was mentioned.

"What's this about Monica Seles?" Agassi said.

"I was just noting that you may be sounded a bit like Monica Seles," a reporter said.

"I hope you understand my concern being compared to Monica," Agassi said.

"I didn't mean for you to take it the wrong way," the reporter said. "It's hard to take that any other way, let me tell you," Agassi said.

By Wednesday, too, the kerchief had been replaced by a white baseball cap, and while he had obviously dyed his hair blond (the roots give these things away), there was nothing about him more entertaining than the strength of his game.

This does not absolve him of criticism. Michael Chang, Sampras, Courier — they all have won Grand Slam events. Until Agassi proves himself with a major title, he will always be accused of trying to be bigger than he really is.

"I have gotten to know him pretty well in the Davis Cup," said Sampras, "and I think the fact that I've won one, and Michael and Jim have, and he hasn't — I think that bothers him a little bit."

"It depends on what his definition of 'bugis' is," Agassi said. "By no means do I resent them winning — I think all of them earned those titles as much as anybody could earn it. I feel like it's a bit ironic that I can

stay in the top three, four in the world and have a few shots at it and then not do it. And they could come in and just do it. Yeah, I find it more ironic than anything."

Trailing by 2-1 here last year, Courier won the last two sets for his first Grand Slam victory. Their clothes make them, somewhat. Courier wears all white, with a few stripes in his shirt, which on occasion he forgets to tuck in. Courier plays more solidly than anyone has on tour over the last two years. Agassi is, to say the least, different.

"Look what he was doing when he achieved his best results: He didn't pick up a practice racket," his coach, Nick Bollettieri, has said of Agassi. "If you make Andre pound the practice court, he's not going to win the French Open. He's going to quit the game."

"I have my moments," Agassi said. "I think I rely a lot more on my ability than Courier does. I rely a lot on my ability, and I think he relies on fighting it out. Because I don't think he has a lot of, you know, natural ability to fall back on."

"He is a hard worker who is strong mentally. I have my moments, though, and when I do find myself mentally strong, it is a tough combination for people to beat. It seems like I have been there for the past three years here in Paris for the French Open."

Given the myriad upsets in the other half of the men's draw, Agassi declared that his semifinal with Courier should be considered the equivalent of the men's final. If so, then Agassi is expected to lose in the final for the third straight year. He plays the same game as Courier — attacking from the baseline — but they have not yet played the

Leconte Joins Courier, Agassi in French Semis



At times, a statue was the only one trying to play tennis Wednesday.

By Nick Stout
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jim Courier finished Wednesday the task of expelling Goran Ivanisevic from the French Open, setting up a semifinal match with the same Andre Agassi he beat here last year for the championship.

Courier, who had gone to bed Tuesday night with a two-sets-to-one lead, defeated Ivanisevic, 6-2, 6-1, 2-6, 7-5, after Agassi had taken care of Pete Sampras, 7-6 (8-6), 6-2, 6-1.

Henri Leconte, meanwhile, refused to succumb to Nicklas Kulti in a dramatic match on the Center Court.

Leconte, the sentimental favorite, pulled out a 6-7 (6-10), 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 triumph that vaulted him to a semifinal encounter with either Petr Korda or Andrei Cherkasov. Each had won a set when darkness descended.

Leconte and Kulti played for more than 3½ hours, and most of the spectators were still around when the match ended at 9 P.M. They had been giving Leconte a rhythmic standing ovation at each changeover.

Kulti, the 21-year-old Swede who has stopped John McEnroe and Michael Chang, was philosophical in defeat.

"I fought to the last point, and did everything I could do," he said. "With a ranking of 200, Leconte needed a wild-card to get his name in the draw. That was no problem, of course, for the man who helped deliver the Davis Cup to France six months ago with his stunning defeat of Sampras in Lyon."

Surprisingly, Leconte beat Michael Stich in his third match here. His case was helped further by the untimely departures of the three other seeds in his quarter of the draw.

Ivanisevic, the No. 8 seed, left Roland Garros Stadium with the distinction of being the only competitor to have taken a set from Courier so far. That happened at dusk Tuesday, when he began serving those bullet-like aces that are hard enough to see at high noon. He resumed his attack Wednesday without missing a beat, and it seemed for a short while as though Courier might be in trouble.

After serving out the first game at love, Ivanisevic built a 4-1 lead. For his part, Courier looked as though someone had just roused him from bed. He could not keep his groundstrokes in bounds, a failing that denied him breakpoint in the fifth game.

But Courier fully awoke at 1-4, and he turned the match around as Ivanisevic served at 4-2.

An overhead smash and a back-

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL			
Major League Standings			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East Division			
Toronto	23	19	68
Baltimore	22	18	65
New York	22	18	65
Boston	21	17	62
Washington	21	17	62
Detroit	20	17	61
Cleveland	20	17	61
West Division			
Oakland	23	19	68
Los Angeles	22	18	65
Chicago	21	17	62
Minnesota	21	17	62
Seattle	20	17	61
Kansas City	20	17	61
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
East Division			
Pittsburgh	23	19	68
St. Louis	22	18	65
New York	22	18	65
Washington	21	17	62
Philadelphia	21	17	62
Chicago	20	17	61
West Division			
Cincinnati	23	19	68
San Francisco	22	18	65
San Diego	21	17	62
Los Angeles	21	17	62
San Francisco	20	17	61
Houston	20	17	61
Tuesday's Line Scores			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Seattle	6	2	0
Cleveland	6	2	0
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Los Angeles	6	2	0
San Francisco	6	2	0
San Diego	6	2	0
Los Angeles	6	2	0
San Francisco	6	2	0
San Diego	6	2	0

Dr Devious Wins the English Derby

Favored Rodrigo De Traino Runs 10th on Wet Track

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EPSON, England — Dr Devious, the American-owned colt who ran seventh in the Kentucky Derby, won the \$1.08 million English Derby at Epsom on Wednesday, giving Irish jockey John Reid his first victory in the prestigious British race.

Dr Devious, the 6-to-1 second choice, beat 18 of Europe's top colts over the 1½ mile (2.4-kilometer) grass course at Epsom in front of an estimated crowd of 300,000 that included Queen Elizabeth.

Bought businessman Sidney Craig's 60th birthday by his wife Jenny for \$2.5 million, Dr Devious did not fare well on the dirt at Churchill Downs, where he was ridden by Cash Asmussen but, but he was expected to do better on grass.

Reid kept the colt in the pack up Epsom's rising backstretch, then moved forward as the pack split going down the slope to the finish. With two furlongs to go, Dr Devious was the obvious winner and crossed the line going away to beat the Irish horse St. Jovite by two lengths, with Silver Whip third.

Rodrigo De Traino, the 13-to-2 favorite ridden by 56-year-old Lester Piggott, finished 10th. American jockey Steve Cauthen's mount, Alnasr Alwasheek, finished seventh. A former Triple Crown jockey, Cauthen will return to Belmont Park to ride Cristoforo in the Belmont Stakes on Saturday.

"Dr. Devious was always traveling well, and when I hit the straight it was just a question of when to press the button," said Reid. "I had convinced myself he would stay. When I first sat on the horse I knew he was special, he felt tremendous."

"It was a clean race, not the usual hustle and bustle of the Derby."

Dr Devious is trained by 29-year-old Peter Chapple-Hyam, who also saddled Rodrigo de Traino. But the favorite, who won last month's 2,000 Guineas classic, faded on the rain-soaked track.

Piggott, who had been gunning for his 19th Derby triumph, said afterward that Rodrigo de Traino "didn't handle the going."

Wednesday's race was the most open Derby in 35 years, with the favorite the longest-priced since Lavandin at 7-1 in 1966.

SIDELINES

'94 World Cup Signs U.S. TV Deal

NEW YORK (AP) — Organizers of the 1994 World Cup announced Wednesday a U.S. television deal with ABC and ESPN worth at least \$11 million.

ABC will televise 11 games in the tournament, including the final. ESPN will televise a minimum of 33 games and as many as 41.

The determination for the eight games in question depends on ESPN's negotiations with major league baseball for 1994. If there are baseball conflicts, those eight games might be televised on a pay-per-view basis and shown on tape delay by ESPN.

The 52-game, 24-nation tournament will be played in nine U.S. cities from June 17-July 17, 1994.

San Jose Voters Turn Down Giants

SAN JOSE, California (AP) — The San Francisco Giants struck out in their fourth bid to abandon windy Candlestick Park as San Jose voters came out against moving the baseball team south.

Measure G asked voters in the city of about 800,000 to authorize spending city "general funds" to help build a 45,000-48,000-seat open air stadium, and to pay for education and anti-drug and anti-crime programs in a package deal.

With all 582 precincts reporting, 94,466 voters, or 54.5 percent, were opposed to Measure G, while 78,809, or 45.5 percent, were in favor.

Italian Cyclist Wins, Spaniard Hurt

IMOLA, Italy (UPI) — Roberto Pagnin of Italy won the 11th stage of the Tour of Italy cycling race Wednesday, covering the 233 kilometers from Montepulciano to Imola in 5 hours, 59 minutes, 19 seconds at an average speed of 38.907 kph.

Pagnin leading a three-man breakaway, won in a photofinish with Marco Lietti with their countryman Franco Chioccioli third. Overall leader Miguel Indurain of Spain was in the main pack, 2:23 back.

Spanish cyclist Ruben Goraque, a Banesto teammate of Indurain's, was hospitalized with four broken ribs following a spill nine kilometers from the finish.

For the Record

Katrin Krabbe, Germany's double world sprint champion, will run the 100 meters at a June 13 meet in her hometown of Neumunster, her first competition since the national federation lifted her doping ban, officials said Wednesday.

(Reuters)

A bill hearing the status from authorizing gambling on sports was passed by the U.S. Senate, 88-5, and now will be sent to the House, where its chief sponsor predicts approval this year.

Bonnie Blair of the United States, the double Olympic speed skating champion, said she will attempt to defend her titles in the 1994 Winter Olympics; said one of the main factors in her decision, she said, was that she would have to train only two years for the Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway. (Reuters)

Quotable

Lee Trevino, who was once struck by lightning, explaining why he holds his 1-iron over his head when there's a storm on the golf course: "Because even the good Lord has trouble hitting a 1-iron."

FEELING OUT OFF?

AT&T USADirect® Service can get you back to the office in seconds.

Just dial the access number of the country you're in. You'll be connected to AT&T in the U.S. and we'll complete your call fast.

ARGENTINA	001-202-350-1111	AUSTRIA	001-202-350-1111	BELGIUM	001-202-350-1111	BRAZIL	001-202-350-1111	CHINA	001-202-350-1111	FRANCE	001-202-350-1111	GERMANY	001-202-350-1111	HONG KONG	001-202-350-1111	INDIA	001-202-350-1111	ITALY	001-202-350-1111	JAPAN	001-202-350-1111	KOREA	001-202-350-1111	MEXICO	001-202-350-1111	NETHERLANDS	001-202-350-1111	NEW ZEALAND	001-202-350-1111	NORWAY	001-202-350-1111	RUSSIA	001-202-350-1111	SPAIN	001-202-350-1111	SWEDEN	001-202-350-1111	SWITZERLAND	001-202-350-1111	TAIWAN	001-202-350-1111	THAILAND	001-202-350-1111	UNITED KINGDOM	001-202-350-1111	USA	001-202-350-1111
-----------	------------------	---------	------------------	---------	------------------	--------	------------------	-------	------------------	--------	------------------	---------	------------------	-----------	------------------	-------	------------------	-------	------------------	-------	------------------	-------	------------------	--------	------------------	-------------	------------------	-------------	------------------	--------	------------------	--------	------------------	-------	------------------	--------	------------------	-------------	------------------	--------	------------------	----------	------------------	----------------	------------------	-----	------------------

AT&T logo

Just dial the access number of the country you're in. You'll be connected to AT&T in the U.S. and we'll complete your call fast.

ART BUCHWALD

All-American Bashing

WASHINGTON — The buzzword for this year seems to be "bashing." People don't attack other people any more — they bash them.

The other day I received a call from a woman physician accusing me of bashing doctors because I made fun of those who owned their own labs. Not long before that I heard from a spokesperson with an automobile company who wanted to know why I bashed American cars instead of German ones.



Buchwald

No one knows when serious bashing in America started, although it's generally agreed that the first victims were stand-up comedians.

Once bashing became popular, anti-bashing organizations sprung

up to fight them, such as the Mothers' Anti-Defamation League, NOW, the Polish American Society and, recently, the Organization to Eradicate Japanese Sumo-Bashing in America.

While bashing is as American as apple pie, it reached new heights during this political year. Every candidate has a bash consultant on the payroll whose sole job it is to plant damaging stories about his opponents.

Governor Bill Clinton has had the worst of it. From the moment he gets up in the morning to the time he goes to bed, professional hit men are at work throwing eggs at him.

Clinton's mistake in the past was to deny all the charges. He did this so much that he lost his voice, but the opposition's mistake was to lacerate the governor early in the campaign so by now the country has become accustomed to the attacks and the voters want to go on to other issues.

While Clinton was being kept silent, his people kept saying to the press, "Why don't you bash Bush as much as you bash our boy?"

The press corps, which listens to everybody, started writing negative stories about Bush. This infuriated the president who had had a free ride until the recession.

The White House responded by bashing members of the media. The reporters didn't mind because they are not being bashed by somebody they feel as if they're not doing their job.

Unless something untoward happens, such as Governor Mario Cuomo descending with wings from the heavens on a flying white horse, the presidential candidates will be George Bush and Bill Clinton. Dan Quayle will probably be the vice presidential candidate on the Republican ticket.

Since all the bashing material on Clinton, Bush and Quayle has been used up by now, the political bashers will have no one to hit over the head except the independent candidate. But I'm ready for him. If you can't bash a Texas billionaire, who can you beat up on?

New Clues in World's Greatest Art Heist

By William H. Honan, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More than two years after the biggest and most brazen art theft in history — in which a dozen masterpieces worth an estimated \$150 million to \$200 million were stolen from the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston — the works are still missing, and no arrests have been made.

Officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has had as many as 40 agents at a time trying to solve the case, will speak only guardedly about its continuing inquiry, although it is now known that the FBI has at least one intriguing suspect.

William J. McMullin, a spokesman for the FBI's Boston division, would neither confirm nor deny the identity of the suspect. But Brian M. McDevitt, a screenwriter who moved from Massachusetts to California about two years ago, acknowledged that he had submitted to FBI questioning in his lawyer's office in Boston about the robbery.

Speaking by telephone from Los Angeles, McDevitt said he had been questioned for an afternoon and had allowed himself to be photographed and fingerprinted. His lawyer, Thomas E. Beatrice, said the session had taken place "some months ago."

McDevitt vehemently denied having robbed the Gardner and said that since the FBI had not sought to question him a second time, he felt cleared. McMullin, however, said without referring specifically to McDevitt that the FBI had cleared one and that people already interrogated may be questioned repeatedly.

"We may have interviewed a perpetrator without realizing it," McMullin said, "and we will go back to that person again."

McDevitt apparently came under suspicion because of the striking similarities between the Gardner theft and a bungled robbery he engineered 11 years ago at the Hyde Collection, in Glens Falls, New York. He was convicted of unlawful imprisonment and attempted grand larceny, and he served several months of a two-year sentence in the Saratoga County Jail.

The Gardner robbers dressed themselves as Boston police officers. McDevitt and his accomplice wore Federal Express uniforms in their attempt to rob the Hyde. In the Hyde attempt, McDevitt, wearing a Federal Express van, tied up the driver, and gave him either in the back of the vehicle. They carried handcuffs and duct tape to bind any prisoners taken in the museum, as well as gloves and tools to cut paintings from their frames — as did the Gardner thieves. They were proficient in disabling a moderately sophisticated electronic alarm system; so were the Gardner thieves.

There is also a close resemblance between the Gardner and the Hyde collections, each of which is housed in a recreation of a 15th-century Italian palazzo. The Hyde, in fact, was inspired by the Gardner. Both contained works by Rembrandt, Vermeer, and other Old Masters, and by French Impressionists — artworks that are extremely difficult to sell illegally because they are so well known.



"The Concert," by Vermeer, one of the paintings stolen from the Gardner.

Looking at the composite sketches of the men who robbed the Gardner, and one of the men there could very well be the same person who tried to rob the Hyde.

W. Thomas Cassano, the supervisor of the violent crime squad of the FBI's Boston division, who is in charge of the Gardner investigation, played down suspicions based on composite sketches with the observation that the sketches "are good for eliminating possibilities, not for making identifications."

"We have to be patient," said McMullin of the FBI. He spoke of the \$1 million reward now being offered for information leading to the recovery of the artworks. "Sooner or later, that \$1 million is going to take hold of someone, and they'll talk," he said. "That's the way it happens."

Meanwhile, the unsolved theft remains galling to officials at the Gardner Museum — a Boston landmark since 1903 — not only because of the grandeur of the stolen artworks, but because the formality of the quest specifies that the works on display not be rearranged. That leaves gaping spaces previously filled by such glories as "The Concert," by Vermeer, "The Storm on the Sea of Galilee," by Rembrandt, and

lesser works like "Landscape With an Obelisk," which the museum once attributed to Rembrandt but is now believed to be by his student Govert Flinck. Also gone are a Manet and five small Degas watercolors and charcoal sketches.

They have been replaced by discreet cards stating the title of the work, the artist, and the fact that it was "stolen on March 18, 1990."

At the FBI, there are signs of confusion and conflict over the Gardner investigation. Although a number of museum officials and art professionals are known to have told the bureau about the similarities between the Gardner theft and the Hyde attempt, Cassano said he was unaware of the Hyde case when a reporter questioned him about it early last month. He referred the reporter to Margot Denny in the bureau's office for Brooklyn and Queens, in New York City. Denny, a supervisory special agent, said she had never heard of the Hyde case, either, and that it was Cassano's responsibility.

The Gardner was robbed in the early hours of March 18, 1990, a Sunday. Two men wearing Boston police uniforms appeared at the back door of the museum, saying they were there to investigate a disturbance, the night guards later reported. They blindfolded, bound, and gagged the guard who let them in, using handcuffs and duct tape. A second guard was similarly treated.

The thieves went from gallery to gallery, slicing paintings out of their frames with a sharp instrument. Investigators said the thieves seemed to know their way around the museum and knew the locations of some of the most valuable works in the collection.

The robbers, who spent an hour and 20 minutes in the building, also knew how to disable an alarm system and how to remove the videocassette from a hidden camera that had recorded their presence, investigators reported.

They did not, however, disable a secondary electronic system that recorded their visit. They also pried a Rembrandt self-portrait from the wall in preparation for slicing it from its heavy frame, only to discover that the work was painted on wood rather than canvas, and were unable to remove all the screws from the case containing a Napoleonic flag and finally gave up, taking only the final from the flag staff that projected outside the case.

Finally, the robbers walked into the Blue Room, where investigators believe they hoped to find valuable paintings by Corot, Courbet and Delacroix that normally hang there. But the paintings were temporarily in the museum's conservation laboratory for treatment, and the thieves took only Manet's "Chez Tortoni" from that room.

Museum to House Pirate Artifacts

United Press International

BOSTON — A full-scale replica of the Whydah, believed to be the world's only authentic excavated pirate ship, will be the centerpiece of a \$70 million pirate museum planned for Boston, developers say.

Hundreds of thousands of artifacts recovered from the wreck of the Whydah off Cape Cod, Massachusetts, will be among the items displayed at the museum, which will also include a simulated storm that sank the pirate ship in 1717. Among the items to be displayed are cannons, gold and silver coins and jewelry recovered from the wreckage of the galleon that was discovered in 1984.

The museum will be in the Navy Yard in the Charlestown section of Boston.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT. Appear on Pages 7 & 16. MOVING, RELOCATION SERVICES, AGS, SATELLITE TV, MISSION COMMUNICATION.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. HOLIDAY RENTALS, EMPLOYMENT, ANNOUNCEMENTS, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE.

EDUCATION. THE AMERICAN IN PARIS, PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED, PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT. EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE SWITZERLAND.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE SWITZERLAND.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE SWITZERLAND.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Danes G...', 'Voters of...', 'Bonn Says Stasi...', 'More...', 'Of Human...'